HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911.

VOL XV NO. 44— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 21 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Feb	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,583
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
27th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
3rd March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
4th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELHA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	24 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma,
*Awa Maru	9028	1 Mar.	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.
† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

the Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22527.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
23rd ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd March	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917.	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CANVASSER for a public Association on Commission. Apply Box No. 1913. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R44

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh mail".
A 28153

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R45

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET AND FOR SALE AT HARDWAR.—Two big palatial Kothies at Bhimgoda, one single and the other double storied with commodious out-houses, kitchens etc. Being the only Kothies of its kind in Hardwar, built in up-to-date style with modern comforts, has always been occupied by Rajas and Princes. It stands in the healthiest locality on the main road free from congested quarters with sacred Ganges on one side and extensive grounds above 40 acres on the other, a few minutes walk only, to Har-Ki-Pari. Apply to GYAN SWARUP 21 New Road, Dehra Dun.
C R51

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—MORRIS COWLEY, FOUR SEATER 1925 Pattern, Newly Overhauled, painted and varnished and in perfect running order. Owner leaving India, Rs. 2,500/- or near offer. For Inspection and trial. Apply to KEMP & CO. LTD., Cumballa Hill.
JA R53

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of gener l interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fitzgerald Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GARDEN GIRL.—A mysterious, chivalrous and romantic Cinema story to be given free of charge to any film Company which agrees to screen it within three months; along with one dozen other stories. Write with terms to:—
VAIDYA, R.M.P., Box No. 1915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R52

FREE.—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

OWING to the completion of the Wilson (Bhandardara) Dam in the Ahmednagar District, Bombay Presidency, 20 miles from Ghoti Station on the G. I. P. Railway, the Plant such as Portable Steam Engines, Locomotives, Stone Crushers (Baxter's and Hadfield's Patents), Light Rails, Crossings, Tip Wagons, Turn Tables, Motor Lorries, Nash 2 Ton, etc., (a detailed list of which can be had on application) is available for sale or transfer and will be sold by public auction at the Store near Ghoti railway station on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927, by the Undersigned during office hours.

The purchaser will have to pay one-fourth of the amount at the auction and the balance on delivery.

N. B. BAXTER,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik Irrigation Division.
28171

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the TOWN HALL on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 21st instant, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Town Hall:—

Mayo Road south of Churchgate Street.
Churchgate Street (West).
Esplanade Road in the vicinity of Flora Fountain.
Churchgate St. (East).
Elphinstone Circle.
This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay 17th February, 1927.
28168

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FOREST RANGE OFFICER Sandur, from persons who have retired as Forest Ranger or Deputy Ranger from British Service, and who are energetic and fit for outdoor work. The salary will be according to qualifications. In case a retired Deputy Ranger is selected for the post the pay will be Rs. 40 to 45 and in case a retired Ranger is selected the pay will be Rs. 50 to 60. Canarese knowing people will be preferred.

(Sd). T. RAMCHANDRIER,
Dewan of Sandur.
15th February, 1927.
28178

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER and SECRETARY, SCHOOL BOARD of the Karachi Municipality for administering Primary schools and managing other Educational Institutions under the control of the Municipality.

Applicants must state Age, Province of domicile, University and teaching qualifications, actual experience and languages known, and send copies of testimonials and certificates and photograph which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

The monthly pay and grade of the post which is pensionable according to Government Rules, is Rs. 400/- rising to Rs. 800/- by annual increments of Rs. 40/- and a motor allowance of Rs. 120/- per month. Applications should reach the U/s not later than 8th March 1927.

Ag. Chairman,
School Board Office,
Karachi Municipality.
School Board Office,
Dated 16th Feb. 27.
28180

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 7th day of January, 1927, a call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Fifth Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 8th day of March 1927 upto the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Fifth Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of February, 1927, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 21st day of February, 1927, unless such applications are accompanied by the Fifth Call Moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay, 8th January, 1927.
27946

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "MANSHU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of an office and stables for the Health Department including washing place, tanks, troughs and compound pavement at Annesley Road will be received not later than 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1927.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 19th February, 1927.
28181

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

CONSUMABLE STORES & STATIONERY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the year ending 31st March, 1928. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the STORE-KEEPER, latest date for receipt of tender 15th March 1927.

Jamnagar, 15th February, 1927.
28176

TO COAL MERCHANTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 6,000 Tons Good Second Class Bengal Coal. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the Store-Keeper, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. Latest date for receipt of tender 15th March, 1927.

Jamnagar, 15th February, 1927.
28177

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 780 of 1926.

PANCHIRAM RUKMANAND
vs.
BAGMULL BOTHRA.

To

The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm has instituted a suit in this Court against you for self and as the Karta of a joint Hindu family consisting of yourself and your son Malchand Bothra an infant under the age of 18 years for recovery of the sum of Rs. 3690/9/6 only on account of certain transactions had between the parties for an account if necessary and for decree for such sum with such interest as may be found due and for further interest and cost of this suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and file your Written Statement within 28 days from the publication of this Notice exclusive of the date of such publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard exparte and determined in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1927.

Sd. N. GHATACK.
Master.

Sd. P. D. HIMATSINGKE,
Plaintiff firm's Attorney,
6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
28179

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANECKLAL JUGJIWANDAS, of Mansa, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Mansa. ..... Deceased.

Bai MIRAT widow of the abovenamed deceased Maneckla! Jugjiwandas also of Mansa Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
Sd. E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of February, 1927.

MESSRS. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE SALE.
ON SUNDAY THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1927 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT BUNGALOW NO. 80, NEXT TO BYCULLA CLUB, LAMINTON ROAD, OPP. LAL CHIMNEY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, RICH CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 27th February 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bungalow No. 80, next to Byculla Club, Laminton Road, Opp. Lal Chimney, the very valuable and substantially made to order household furniture, dining table and chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner waggons and tea tables, leather lined suites of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, writing tables, velvet lined drawing room suite, one sweet toned cottage piano, cabinet gramophone, large office table and chairs, complete bedroom furniture, richly polished mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables and bedsteads, meatsafes, ice box, rich glass, crockery and platedware etc., etc.

The property of F. M. Shanon Esqr., Foreman, G. I. P. Rly.

WEEKLY SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE GOOD, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 21st FEBRUARY 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re: Articles mortgaged to Saleraj Dhanrai (Insolvent) by Different parties:—

Gold & Silver articles, watches, wearing apparels, utensils etc.

By the order of N. M. Raiji Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the United India Lumbering, Ltd. (In Liquidation) Rolled top table, clock, copying press, chairs etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd February 1927 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 83-85; Case Nos. 125, 129; Narayan Dhuru Street.

Building Street Nos. 217-219; Case No. 225; Junction of Memonwada Road and Musjid Bunder Road.

Building Street Nos. 36-38; Case No. 296; Husseinkhan Khalifa Street.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHAEL ARLEN'S

7 REELS

Starring
CONWAY TEARLE

The First Story of Michael Arlen to Reach the Screen

FELIX THE CAT IN "RAINBOWS END"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
MOTOR LORRY TRIALS AT GHATKOPAR.
TIME: 6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER SCREENED.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
MURLIWALA
Maharashtra Film Co.'s New Picture
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF office furniture, one English, one American, and two "Godrej" safes on stand, electric fans, two typewriters etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Dhunjee Street, Mumbadevi.

Office furniture, consisting of large and small writing tables, revolving chairs, one English, one American and two Godrej safes on stand, cupboards, office clock, easy chairs, telephone cabin, electric fans one brand new A. E. G. Typewriter, one Remington Typewriter etc., etc., the property of C. Tolkowsky, Esqr., Diamond Merchant. The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 19.
March	13.78—.11
May	14.01—.11
July	14.22—.11
October	14.45—.07
December	14.63—.05
Middling Spot	14.10—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 19.
March	13.77—.12
July	14.15—.12
Middling Spot	13.78—.09

RECEIPTS EXPORT.

	New York, Feb. 19. Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
February	7.42—.04
March	7.49—.04
April	7.55—.03
May	7.62—.03
June	7.67—.02
July	7.74—.02
August	7.76—.02
September	7.78—.02
October	7.81—.01
November	7.84—.01
December	7.86—.01
January	7.89—.01
February	7.89—.01
Middling Spot	7.78—.02

SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 19. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
February	13.27+.07
March	13.22+.07
April	13.26+.08
May	13.30+.10
June	13.31+.10
July	13.32+.09
August	13.34+.09
September	13.42+.09
October	13.44+.09
November	13.44+.06
December	13.51+.06
January	13.45+.06
February	13.52+.06
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	13.90+.20

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Scinde, Good	5.90
Scinde, Fully Good	6.10
Scinde, Fine	6.30
Bengal, Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.20
Bengal, Fine	6.40
Oomra, Good	6.40
Oomra, Fully Good	6.65
Oomra Fine	6.90
Broach, Good	6.35
Broach, Fully Good	6.65
Broach, Fine	6.95

BOMBAY COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Yesterday the New York futures market declined 10 to 11 points and our market is expected to open to-morrow as under:—
Broach April|May, Rs. 285.
Broach July|August, Rs. 291.
Oomra March, Rs. 270.
Oomra May, Rs. 272.
Bengal May, Rs. 258.
Bengal May, Rs. 258.
The New York market is closed on the 22nd instant.

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 20.
12-40 p.m

Following an improvement of 11|16d. in London prices our market to-day opened steady as under:—
Ready Silver, Rs. 62-15.
Mah delivery, Rs. 62-11.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 61-11.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 19.

Silver.—Advanced chiefly due to India buying, offerings small.

Spot	27-3|16
Forward	27

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Feb. 19.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4-10-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Feb. 19. Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3|8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9|32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-9 32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Feb. 19.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.78
T.T. Milan on London	110.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.82

WHEAT—LONDON.

	London, Feb. 19.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	49|9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	50|6
Market: Very quiet.	
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Buyers, Feb.-Mar.	52|3
Market: Very quiet.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Nominal May-June	51|3

Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 2,665,000 quarters.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bang's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 135
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141.34.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 180
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.77.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 112.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 3/4 per cent
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar. £18-5-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Nominal, April-May £17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Offered, Feb.-Mar. £15-0-0
Market: After easiness closed steadier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment Offered, Feb.-Mar. £19-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery, Value Mar. Apl. 31|9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery Paid and Buyers, May-Aug. 31|4-1|2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 19.

Demand Bills 484.62

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.
March, per cwt., Offered 18 1-1|2
July-Sept., per cwt., Offered 17|4-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., Offered 17|6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.
Jul-Sept., per cwt., Offered 17|7
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.
July-Sept., per cwt., Offered 17|7-3|4

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following are extracts from the thirtieth report of the Board of Directors, of the Central Bank of India Ltd., which will be placed before the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held on 3rd. prox:—

The Directors have pleasure in placing before the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1926.

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December 1926, including the sum of Rs. 3,79,506/9/1 brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 23,62,973/13/10.

An Ad-Interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1926 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax on 672,528 Shares which absorbed Rs. 8,40,660.

Amount set aside for Depreciation in Land and Buildings Rs. 1,00.000.

Amount set aside for Income-Tax and Super Tax Rs. 1,50,000.

The Directors now Propose:—

To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1926, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax, on 672,528 Shares which will absorb Rs. 8,40,660.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 4,31,653/13/10

Total Rs. 23,62,973/13/10.

The Shareholders will note with great satisfaction that in spite of the world-wide trade depression, our Bank continues to show substantial progress and enjoys the increased confidence of the investing public in India, as is evident from the following figures:—

Current, Savings, Fixed Deposits, &c.—31st December 1924 Rs. 13,86,16,000.

Current, Savings, Fixed Deposits, &c.—31st December 1925 Rs. 14,15,67,000.

Current, Savings, Fixed Deposits, &c.—31st December 1926 Rs. 16,89.000.

Bank's Safe Deposit Department:—The Bank's Safe Deposit Vault, which was opened during the year under report by His Excellency Lt.-Col. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Governor of Bombay, is well patronised by the public.

Two of your Directors, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E. and Sir Bisesardass Daga, retire under Article 94 of the Articles of Association. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICANS:—N. Y. Influenced favourably by better Livedpool. Futures unchanged 5 points higher. Spot improved 5 points to 14.20c.

LOCAL:—Long Liquidation, Rally on short covering. Closed steady.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patil Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 14.15 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 14.07 (not received).
Liverpool.—(1) Trade fixing call sales easily absorbing straddle selling.
Liverpool —(2). A meeting in Manchester of the Cotton Yarn Association reported that twenty million six hundred thousand spindle had joined the Association which is to be formed at once. This represents seventy six per cent of the American section. The ecect will be to cause spinners of American Yarn to stiffen in quotation.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:—
Expect President will veto the Farm Relief Bill.

AMERICANS:

The New York futures market ruled quiet but steady yesterday on better Liverpool reports. The range was only 8 points. Futures improved 5 points for near months which distant months were neglected. Spot cotton prices improved by 5 points to 14.20c.

The Liverpool market opened firm and improved further on cheerful reports from Manchester and better spot demand. For ward contracts closed 6 to 9 points higher and spot prices improved 4points to7.76d. per lb.

At present New York is mainly influenced by healthy spot demand in Liverpool and absence of selling pressure. The operators are of the opinion that the President will veto the Farmer's Relief Bill and are not inclined to commit on the long side at this higher level. In the meantime south is selling on strong markets and spinners in Great Britain are buying cotton freely. It is believed by well informde houses that the reduction in acreage will not be material and ultimately indicates lower prices and recommend sales of new crop deliveries at present level. The recent action of the market indicates that the short interest from near months is being transferred to New Crop months at a premium of about 80 pionts which is very attractive. Thus it leaves heavy long interest in the old crop months, rendering the technical position weak and in case if spot demand falls below expectations, it will have an unfavourable effect on the course of the prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following an improvement of 5 points in New York futures, our market was expected to open for Broach April|May at Rs. 293 but opened weak on profit-taking at Rs. 291 and declined. At the decline, there was some short covering and prices rallied and closed as under at 4 p.m.:

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
Broach A|M.	291	291	288|8	288|8
Broach J|A.	296	296	294	294|8
Oomra Mar.	274|8	275	274	274|8
Oomra May	277	277	276	276
Bengal Mar.	261	262|8	261	262
Bengal May	261	262|8	261	262

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points easy. Our market for Broach April|May opened at Rs. 288 and declined on long liquidation but later improved on short covering and supported by buyers of double options. The close was steady as under:

Broach A|M.	288	289	286|12	289
Broach J|A.	294	295	293|8	295
Oomra Mar.	274	274|8	273|8	274|8
Oomra May	276	276|8	275|8	276|8
Bengal Mar.	262	263	262	263
Bengal May	262	263	262	263

SAMPIN MARKET.

BOMBAY, February 19.

The sampin market closed this morning as under:
February Yen199|90—1.50.a
May Yen203|00—1.70.
August Yen208|00—1.80.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 650	2,85,519	2,51,718
Central India ..	1,644	1,99,056	2,69,728
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,153	1,55,509	1,45 320
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,000	2,248	53,120
Berar	4,970	4,36,418	3 27,397
Central Provinces ..	4,407	1,63,857	1,67,273
Total Oomras	15,824	12,92,907	12 14,551
Dholera ..	1,259	60,239	1,32,996
N. W. Provinces		51 360	1,23,695
Rajputana	418	25,047	66,146
Sind-Punjab ..	508	80,651	1,71,448
Broach	379	1,827	1,23,552
Coompta & Dharwar	83	20,926	14,533
Westerns- Northerns	7	9,307	9,328
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,513
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African		22,242	21,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	18,478	16,58,149	18,99,938

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 17 Feb.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	7,209	1,43,418	2,69.298
Japan & China ..	32,152	6,31,340	8,15,480
Coast Ports ..		6,919	13,962
Up-country by Rail		49,173	44,700
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		77,738	51,691
Total	39,361	9,08,593	12 03,131

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 18.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	217,000
Exports to Great Britain	79,000
Exports to France and Continent	172,000
Exports to Japan	44,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,764,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Interior towns	1,304,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	72,000
Total Cotton Imports	52,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,476,000
Actual Week's Sales	67,970

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Buyers, Feb.-Mar.	£8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Paid, Feb.-Mar.	£19-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Re-Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	£20-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Paid, Mar.-Apl.	£20-7-6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Benga	Superfine	M. G.	270/72
	Fine	„	265/67
„	F.G.	„	262
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	265/67
„	F.G.	„	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	299/300
Nagpur	„	„	297/99
Yeotmal	„	„	290/92
Arvi	„	„	292/94
Amraoti	„	„	285/87
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	282/85
Mulkapur	„	„	278/0
Khandesh	„	„	275/77
Muthia	Fine		270
„	F.G.	„	..
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		300/10
Purna	Average	„	285
Pabani/Sailu	„	„	280/85
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	295

Broach Fine M.G. 315 Feb. 310 March. 305

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, February 19.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon, the 18th instant:

Wheat	4,598 cwts
Linseed	6,823 cwts
Rape, rai and mustardseeds	1,584 cwts
Gingellyseeds	1,025 cwts
Groundnuts	13,694 cwts
Castorseeds	5,693 cwts
Rice	2,956 cwts
Myrabollams	3,633 cwts
Cottonseed	19,637 cwts
Mowraseed	334 cwts
Gram	965 cwts
Joowar	1,302 cwts
Bajree	4,148 cwts
Coal	2,105 tons

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CASH SECURITY

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	31st Octo. 1926	30th Nov. 1926	31st Dec. 1926	31st Jan. 1926
In District treasuries	2.33.42	2.30.29	2.43.07	2.48.79
With the Impl. Bk. of India	14.03.04	9.15.97	6.33.41	13.44.11
Total.	16.36.46	11.46.26	8.76.48	15.92.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

200 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 275.
200 Volkart Bros. Mathia 273.
100 Colaba Land Muglai 278.
100 Luis Drefus Mulkapur 279.
100 Tata Sons Varangal 300.
100 Tata Sons Harsad 285.
100 Tata Sons Barl 286.
100 Suzuki and Co. Berar 283.
200 B. Karshandas Bengal 274.
200 Currimbhai Bengal 278/280.
100 H. Nenshi Nimbahera 274.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Linseed market is quiet but steady with no new development.

The Wheat market ruled steady on improved enquiry.

Linseed May	11 1 3
Wheat May	7 14 0
Wheat Sept.	8 0 0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

SLIGHT DECLINE.

BOMBAY, February 19.

The Stock Exchange opened quiet with prices more or less unchanged. There was absence of any buying and prices eased off slightly on profit-taking in a narrow market. The undertone is steady.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 935 but declined to 932|8. Century closed at 422|8. Fazal at 912|8 New Great at 320 and Pearl closed at 521|4.

There was a little better feeling in Tata iron shares which ruled a shade better. Ordinary closed at 56|12 and Deferred at 167|8.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:

OCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations Rs.	Divid Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	78	8	
Baroda	50	4	84	8	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	86½		
Central	25	1-4	30	6	
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82		
Imperial	500	40	1440		
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366	4	
Union	5	0	4	4	1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Bundi	10	..	19	4	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	29	4	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	113	12	
Katni Cement O...	100	..	131	4	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	370		
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	7	
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	8	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	902		S
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10p.c.	150		
Central Province ..	700	70p.c.	104		
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102		
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93		
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101		
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	84		
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5p.c.	82		XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	89		XD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5p.c.	98		XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5p.c.	111½		
Sind Light ..	100	12p.c.	152		
Tapti Valley ..	500	8p.c.	715		
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	77		
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation CO. ..	250	..	190		
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	235		
Scindia Steam ..	15/0	..	13	7	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81		
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	818	12	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	975		
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	133	12	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	68	8	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98		
Surat Electricity	100	..	70		
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1045		
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	995		
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	600		
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	850		
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Barsi Press ..			435		
Akbari	500	..	160		
Fort	475	..	300		
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040		
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220		
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220		
New Berar ..	500	80	850		
New East India ..	1,000	..	975		
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	545		
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510		
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	260		
Madras United	250	15	485		
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1870		
Mathuradas ..	100	..	77	8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90		
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200		
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130		
Mysore	50	4	90		
New City of Bombay	110	10	165		
New Great Eastern	300	nil	32		
Osmanshahi ..	7	..	60		
Pearl	250	12	521	4	
Phoenix	100	10	420		
Premier	100	..	10		
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..			
Sasoon Silk ..	500	..	605		
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	8200	
Simplex	260	..	150		
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8	
Standard	500	40	1600		
Swadeshi	100	18	525		
Swan	100	..	158	12	
Tata Mill O. ..	400	..	107	8	
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2525		
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	590		
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½		
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	600		
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	0	3	175		
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10		
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47		
British Burma Petroleum .. .. Sh.	8	0-4-0	6	13	
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8	
Jost Engineering	100	10	135		
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	XD	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30		
Port Canning	1000	50	647	8	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	25		
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128		
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	77		
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		167	8	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	56	12	
Thacker	50	..	110		
Telephone	50	nil	40		
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India ..	50	22 8	950		
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4		
Jupiter	15	..	4	14	
New India ..	25		21		
Oriental Life ..	100	30p.c.	1450		

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				407	8
Bombay Cotton				305	
Bombay Dyeing	935	936 4	931 4	932	8
Century	425	425	420	422	8
Central India	522 8	522 8	520	521	4
Colaba Land				141	4
Crescent				181	4
Edward Sassoon				140	
Fazulbhoy	916 4	916 4	911 4	912	8
Finlays				143	12
Globe				40	
Gokak				121¼	
Indian Bleaching				165	
Indore Malwa ..				345	
Kohinoor				1152	8
Madhowjee				127	8
Mathuradas				75	
Meyer Sassoon				30	
Mysore				115	
New Great	322 8	322 8	318 12	320	
Pearl ..	522 8	522 8	518 12	521	4
Pabany				235	
Phoenix				420	
Simplex				150	
Swadeshi ..	527 8	530	525	525	
Swan Mills				158	12
Tata Mills				107	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock ..				260	
Bombay Steam				190	
Bundi Cement				29	4
Central Indian Mining				29	4
Indian Cement ..				113	12
Katni Cement ord.				131	4
Shivrajpur				50	8
Tram Co. Ord.				133	12
Tata Hydro 1061	4	1561 4	10 45	10	45
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	57 8	57 8	56 8	56	12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	170	170	165	167	8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				77	8
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..				107	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs, 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Re. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs 77/8; 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Silver market opened quiet on easier. London quotations and prices are quoted as under:—

Silver Spot	..... 63 2 0
Mah delivery	..... 62 15 0
Fagan delivery	..... 61 13 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Gold market is steady and prices are quoted as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	..... 21 9 3
Mah delivery	..... 21 9 3
Fagan delivery	..... 21 10 3
Chaitra delivery	..... 21 11 3

NEW COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, February 18.

At the first meeting of the new Cotton Yarn Association at Manchester, it was announced that the total spindles in favour of the formation of the Association were over 20 1|2 millions or 76.23 per cent. of the trade. The Committee had previously stipulated nineteen millions as a minimum on which to proceed.—Reuter's Special.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF PORT TRUST WORKERS.

At a meeting of all the Port Trust workers organized in their 3 Unions held on Sunday last at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, after suitable speeches pertaining to the occasion it was unanimously resolved that (1) Supreme Council of representatives of different Port Trust Workers' Unions be formed with a view to take concerted action in the matter of relief of various hardships that the men are suffering from. (2) that a paid organizer be engaged to work under this Council for the purpose of adding to the membership and funds to make preparation for a joint action.

The meeting of the above Council will meet immediately to arrange for the constitution and programme of the Council.

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

At a public meeting of Malayalee residents Mr. C. Gopala Menon, M.L.C., presiding, a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the sudden death of Justice Sir C. Krishnan and another appointing a committee to collect subscriptions to raise a suitable memorial to the deceased were passed. Prominent among those present were Justice Jackson and Justice Madhavan Nair.—A. P.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

LONDON, February 2.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,081,305 on the 26th ultimo as compared with £150,235,485 on the previous Wednesday.

The total amount of gold available yesterday in the open market was about £790,000. The greater part of the supplies —£602,000—was bought for America the balance being divided as follows: The Continent £100,000, Trade £56,000, and India £32,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:

Jan. 27 received 0, withdrawn £48,000.
Jan. 28 received 0, withdrawn £30,000.
Jan. 29 received 0, withdrawn £62,000.
Jan. 31 received 0, withdrawn £30,000.
Feb. 1 received 0, withdrawn £60,000.
Feb. 2 received 0, withdrawn £148,000.

Of the withdrawals £369,0000 was in sovereigns destined as follows: Spain £276,0000, Holland £40,000 and India £53,000. During the week under review the net withdrawal from the Bank was £378,000, making a net efflux for the year of £224,000. The net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard, according to the daily bulletins of the Bank, is now £5,548,000.

Indian trade figures (in lakhs of rupees) for the calendar year 1926 have been cabled as follows:

Imports of merchandise on private account 23,367.

Exports of merchandise, including reexports on private account 32,924.

Net imports of gold 2,324.

Net imports of silver 1,875.

Net imports of currency notes 11.

Total visible balance of trade (in India's favour) 5,501.

Net balance on remittance of funds (against India) 995.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for December, 1926 amounted to 48,063 ounces, as compared with 51,090 ounces for November, 1926, and 49,307 ounces for December, 1925.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 26th ultimo were.

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	409,770
Other countries	3,920
	413,690

EXPORTS.

	£.
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1,588,820
Germany	15,253
Netherlands	114,006
France	20,700
Arabia and other Native States	25,000
Egypt	27,410
British India	54,455
Straits Settlements	20,516
Other countries	411
	£1,866,56

SILVER.

On the whole the silver market has just now a steady tone. Silver prices under the pressure of some nervous Indian bears, coupled with an enquiry from China, rose sharply on the 29th ultimo 15|16d. for both deliveries. A reaction set in, which carried prices down the next two days 11|16d. To-day China demand has been eliminated by the New Year festivities, lasting until Monday, the 7th inclusive. The news that 3,600 bars have been shipped from Bombay for China probably accounts for a substantial rise in prices in the former market and for Indian enquiries received here to-day for prompt shipment together with bear covering from the same quarter. The demand on an ill-supplied market rallied quotations to 27.3|4d. for cash and 27.-1|2d. for forward delivery.

The immediate future is obscure, but so long as stocks in Shanghai do not suffice for the immediate pressure, a certain amount of steadiness is not unlikely.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 26th ultimo were:

IMPORTS.

	£.
Denmark	15,205
United States of America	97,419
Other countries	23,425
	136,049

EXPORTS.

	£.
Austria	15,899
British India	180,760
Other countries	12,292
	208,942

A message from Madras says:—News has reached Madura of a serious factious fighting among the village officers of Kallikudi Firka, Tirumangalam Taluk. A few days back Karnam of Kokkalangeri was stabbed. He is now an in-patient in the Tirumangalam Hospital and is progressing satisfactorily. He has preferred a complaint to the police making serious allegations of rioting and attempt at murder against the Revenue Inspector of Kallikudi Firka, the village munsiff and several others.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no change in the tone of our local Piece-goods market. Generally speaking, demand shows some slight improvement and a considerable volume of enquiry is in evidence for almost all classes of goods, with White Shirtings, Sarries and Fancies in particular request. Taking everything into consideration, and unless some untoward occurrence arises, there seems every probability that the present satisfactory trading conditions will continue up to the end of April or the middle of May, for stcks in the interior are reported to be by no means heavy and it appears only reasonable to suppose that at present selling prices, which are anything from 10 to 25 per cent below those ruling a year ago, consumption will tend to increase. The general opinion of the local market appears to be that if the preset demand is maintained bazar rates are likely to appreciate to some extent, but that any marked advance will be cheiked by the arrival during the next few months of the low priced goods which have been booked since December last.

With regard to forward business, there is still a large enquiry for standard Whites and Dhooties, but the actual turnover has been restricted by the inability of makers to give the early shipment required.

Grey Shirting.—Demand has improved to some extent and bazar prices have registered an advance of from 1 to 2 annas per piece. Some moderate lines are reported to have been placed for shipment up to April next, but a large porportion of the offers which have gone forward have been referred back for considerably higher limits.

Grey Dhooties.—This section shows little change and bazar rates remain steady.

Whites.—Clearances continue good and values are slightly firmer.

Miscellaneous.—There is a keen demand for Sarries and Fancies. Prices are quotably unchanged, but are tending upward.

Yarns.—Enquiry has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Further small forward sales are reported at low rates.

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s per lb. Re. 1/6/6 Stocks small.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/1/ to 1/7.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1/2 38, 16 by 13, 7lbs., Rs. 7/10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2, 16 by 16, 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 9/10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by38 1/2, 16 by 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 10/9 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 11/8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38, 18 by 18, 11 1/2 lbs. Rs. 12/4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 13/1 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 Rs. 7/6 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

	in yds.	Rs. a.
Wh. Shtgs	40,000 36 by 40	21 4
Wh. Shtgs	98 do.	17 0
Wt. Shtgs	99 do.	19 0
Wh. Shtgs	Raja do.	8 4

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local market has shown further improvement during the week just concluded, and demand is good, with clearances very satisfactory. Values have appreciated about 2 annas per 5 lbs. and close firm.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2s Rs. 2/10 to Rs. 2/14.
Mule 12 1/2s. Rs. 2/10/6 to Rs. 2/14.
Mule 14 1/2s. Rs. 2/14 to 3/2.
Mule 16 1/2s Rs. 2/15 to Rs. 3/3.
Mule 20 1/2s. Rs. 3/4 to Rs. 3/6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 3/4 to 3/8.

COAL.

There is no improvement to report as to the general position of the market which remains quiet with little business doing. Raising are good, and with the poor demand coupled with the scarcity of tonnage, restricting shipments, stocks are now accumulating. The result of the tenders submitted to the State Railways show that the prices of the coal purchased range from Rs. 2/6 per ton to Rs. 5/8 per ton.

The approximate rates are follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 5/12 to Rs. 6/4.

13, 14 & 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 4/12.

11 & 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 4

10 Seam Jharia—Rs. 2/12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/4.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET.

Calcutta, Feb. 16.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's. have issued the following weekly report

Heavy Goods.—In the early part of the week the market for near goods was firm and prices were well maintained. Forward deliveries received attention later on and at the week-end there was a strong demand for all goods at advancing rates. Mills met the demand and a big business was put through for all qualities up to March next year. Hy. Cees and Liverpools being chiefly dealt in With the advance in rates second-hand sellers attempted to take profits and rates registered a small decline. We close with the market steady.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for February at Rs. 40-8-0, for March at Rs. 39-0-0.: B. Twills for February at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0: Liverpool Twills for February and March at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 59-0-0 to Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 58-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 58-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for March and March/April at Rs. 48-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0: Liverpool Twills for February and March at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for March/April at Rs. 53-8-0, for April at Rs. 53-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs, 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 47-0-0; Woolpacks for February at Rs. 2-7-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-5-6, for April/July at Rs. 2-5-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-7-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February at Rs. 40-8-0, for March at Rs. 39-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 38-8-0; Hy. Cees for Ready and February at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for early March at Rs. 50-0-0, for March at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 50-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 48-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 47-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 47-8-0; A Twills for February at Rs. 57-12-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for July/September at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 60-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 59-8-0; B. Twills for February at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for March and March/April at Rs. 48-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0; Liverpool Twills for February and March at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for March/September at Rs. 54-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 54-0-0.

Hessians.—The market has been well maintained during the past week, with a fair enquiry for widths and weights for near positions. Forward delivers have received little attention but rates have advanced in sympathy with the general firmness of the market.

9 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 14-3-0 to Rs. 14-7-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-7-0, for March at Rs. 14-3-0 to Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-7-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-5-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-6-0.

26"—9 ozs. 40" for March at Rs. 15-8-0 basis.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for April/June and July/September at Rs. 31-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-13-0, for March at Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 19-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-6-0, for February at Rs. 19-4-0.

Wheat Bags for February at Rs. 21-0-0.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 2

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	"	0 11 6
Century	"	0 10 9
Jacob	"	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 10 9
Elphinstone	"	0 10 9
Apollo	"	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40" In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	"	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0 15 9
Phoenix	"	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
David Mill	"	1 0 3
Apollo	"	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	"	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo, Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 15 3
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 15 0
Globe	"	0 14 6
Rachael	"	0 14 0
Pelhi	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 15 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	"	0 14 6
Textile	"	0 14 0
Century	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 11 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	2 15 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 6 0
Hindustan	"	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	"	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	0 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 4 0
Apollo David	"	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	"	1 1 0
Phoenix	"	1 1 6
Kohinoor	"	1 1 6
Tata	"	1 0 6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	"	0 15 0
Mahal	"	0 15 0

RIGGING UP EXCHANGE.

ANOTHER CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Why is the rate of interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of India increased by Government from six to seven per cent. is the discussion that is informally carried in the Assembly circles. It is stated that one effect of such action would be, as pointed out by "The Financial Times," to rig up the Exchange. According to the protoganists of the one-and-six-pence ratio, who consider that Government were within their rights in raising the rate of interest, the Imperial Bank had to apply for advance because of large borrowings against sterling securities in rupees. The requirements, therefore, were not for the purpose of genuine trade requirements.

Sir Purshottamdas had pointed out that the higher bank rate would affect genuine businessman as well as the speculator, but he was not answered on the point by the Finance Member. It is pointed out that the responsibility for what speculation that exists rests on Government themselves. At the ruling rate of Exchange, it is a paying proposition to transfer rupee investments into sterling investments, because of the appreciation of the Rupee, which automatically confers a bounty of twelve and half per cent.

According to the school of one-shilling-and four the rise in the rate of interest with its inevitable rise of the bank rate is only another contraction of Currency with a view to force produce, to move and create export bills.—Free Press.

WANTED MORE FEEDER RAILWAYS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Agricultural Commission met here this morning in the old Legislative Assembly chamber and examined Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Chaudhri Muktar Singh, and Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., member of the Central Board of Revenue.

Examined in regard to veterinary research, Lala Sukhbir Sinha said that it had so far received very little attention, and animal diseases were becoming so varied and numerous that some doctors did not even understand their nature and found themselves unable to diagnose them. Every Province should have one big Veterinary Research Station.

The witness said that much money was not spent by District Boards on agriculture as there was no proper allotment of funds between different heads. There were not many good roads in villages and the village tracks were in very bad state. He advocated the opening of more feeder railways. He agreed with Sir Thomas Middleton that bullocks in India were underfed as there was no common pasture lands in the country. The witness regretted that hundreds of cows under five years of age were slaughtered for the requirements of the Army in India. He admitted that he was not aware that the slaughter of such cows was forbidden by the authorities.

The witness suggested that the whole of the land revenue and tenancy legislation should be overhauled. Some sort of legislation should be devised by which the partition of estates might be prohibited. A minimum limit should be fixed as regards fragmentation of holdings. He favoured the abolition of land taxes and substitution of income-tax as in England.

Mr. G. S. Hardy in his evidence mentioned the concessions given in aid of agriculture under the heads of manure, implements, dairy appliances and waterlifts. He said that it was the accepted policy of Government to admit, free of import duty, manures of all kinds, including animal bones and all chemical preparations used as manures which satisfied certain conditions. As regards agricultural implements, all of them, together with their component parts, whether worked by manual or animal labour or power, were exempted from duty. The same applied to dairy appliances, water lifts etc.

A PATCHWORK.

Mr. Hardy was of opinion that the present concessions given to the agricultural industry formed a patchwork of individual ideas rather than a carefully-thoughtout and well-balanced scheme. As a result of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendations, Government had decided to overhaul the whole tariff system. He did not think it advisable to have a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to go through the whole question. The Tariff Board existed for recommending discriminating protection to Indian industries and might not be the best agency to examine the whole question of tariff reform.

Chaudhry Muktar Singh said that cultivators did not generally care for the proper maintenance of rural roads. There should be drains near them, and they should be constructed by District Boards.

VISITS TO FLOUR MILLS AND HORSE SHOW.

The members of the Agricultural Commission visited the Delhi Flour Mills in the morning, and the "Horse Show" in the afternoon. They leave for Karnal to-morrow to visit the Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farm.

The next public sitting of the Commission in Delhi will be on the 22nd inst.—A. P.

SHRADDHANANDA MEMORIAL

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai have issued a public appeal for subscription to the Shaddhananda Memorial Fund. Thirty-five leading Hindu gentlemen from all the provinces have been appointed as trustees, among whom are such men as Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Raja Narendra Nath, M. R. Jayakar, Srinivas Iyengar, Dr. B. S. Moonje and others.

It is decided that, except the appeal for 2-1|2 lakhs for the Gurukul Kangri which had already been issued by the Punjab Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, only one appeal should be issued on behalf of the Hindu community as a whole for Rupees 10 lakhs, 5 lakhs of which should be kept as a permanent endowment and 5 lakhs should be used immediately as follows:—2-1|2 lakhs for the uplift of the depressed classes (Achhutoddar); 1-1|4 for carrying on the work of Shuddhi nd 1.1|4 for promoting Hindu Sangathan. The Trustees shall select such agencies of the Hindu Mahasabha, Sanatan Dharam Sabha and the Arya Samaj, including the Bharatiya Shuddhi Sabha and the Dalitoddar Sabha of Delhi to carry out the objects of the Trust as they may consider fit from time to time, subject to such general conditions for the submission and audit of accounts as they may lay down, but the work of Sangathan shall be carried out through the Hindu Mahasabha alone. The interest of the 5 lakhs of the permanent fund will also be spent on the three objects named above in the proportion stated. It has also been decided that at least half the total amount raised in a province shall be spent within that province, and this applies to the interest of the permanent endowment fund also.

It has been also resolved that steps be taken to acquire the house in which Swami Shradhanandji was murdered with the object of converting it into Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Bhawan.

Every donor is free to ear-mark his donation for any of the purposes named above. The donations will be strictly used for that purpose or purposes only for which a donor has given it.

All donations should be remitted to the Manager, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Delhi, to be credited to the Shaddhanand Memorial Fund. When remitting money, remitters are requested to send to the Bank a complete statement of the names and addresses of donors, and the amounts subscribed by each donor and also his instructions, if any. They are also requested to send a copy of such statements to the Secretary, Shraddhanand Memorial Fund, Delhi.

To ensure that all subscriptions are duly credited to the Fund, a formal receipt for the amount subscribed will be sent to the donors by the Secretary, Shraddhanand Memorial Fund. If such a receipt is not received by a donor within fifteen days of payment, it is requested that the donor should inform the Secretary of the fact.

A MENDICANT UNIVERSITY IN PARIS.

PRIVILEGES OF THE LEGLESS.

Begging was organised professionally long before Trades' Unions were heard of, and its courses of study and its diplomas are at least as old as Fagin. It is therefore perhaps not surprising to hear that the other day in Paris the beggars held a meeting at the Bourse de Travail and decided to insist upon a higher tariff. In future they will accept nothing less than 25 centimes, says the Paris correspondent of "The Observer."

They will get it too. There is a well-known legless beggar called Lopez, who makes his hundred francs a day regularly by trundling himself on his little trolley along the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and is an owner of house property. Among what may be called secular beggars his prosperity is perhaps exceptional; but the religious kind, who are a very close corporation, with each his or her recognised pitch at a church door, make a very regular living, ending with quite a nice little lump sum when any one of them decides to sell the goodwill of the business.

As for the educational side, it is said that you must go east of Suez—where the whole curriculum is different—to find a school so good as that of Paris. Its headquarters are, as one might have expected, in the neighbourhood of the Sorbonne, and are to be found at that Place Maubert whose rag market makes it one of the surviving picturesque corners of Paris. Here the school is not only supplied with able professors—you will find them if you look in the right cafes—but very well equipped. For you can hire, by the day, crutches, false legs, authentic "livrets militaires," which will show when you were wounded and will mention the decorations, let out at the same time, and spectacles for those who are not sufficiently expert to be blind without winking.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is partly theoretical. This is given in the cafe itself, and includes the humanities—that is, the moral art of being able to inspire pity—as well as science. Among the latter will be the prescriptions for obtaining, without risk to health, a feverish eye, a yellow and starving complexion, or even a film over the sight. The manner of obtaining epilepsy by soap in the mouth, although a little discredited by having been adopted by spiritualists, will also be communicated if desired. The legal section will instruct you how to avoid coming under the notice of the police for anything more serious than vagabondage, will point out that trailing a small child with you is now a punishable offence as well as an absurdly old-fashioned device, and will remind you of your duty in not encroaching upon the rights and preserves of other members of the profession. A legless man, for example, is entitled to be free from competition in a certain area, as well as to his particular pitch.

There is also a practical side to the instruction. The professor will take you into the street and show you how it is done. This is how a well-known member of the faculty, whose name is Lhuilier, has just brought himself into notice. For the police, if they will tolerate begging in certain places and within certain limits, are not sympathetic to public demonstrations in such places as the Boulevard St. Michael. So they arrested both master and pupil.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 19.

S S Jalapalaka, Baker, Bassein.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Vita, Dame, Karachi.
S S Celbes Maru, Ishikawa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 20.

S S Ozarda, Lamb, Rangoon.
S S Maur, Ramsland, Bangkok.

LOADING.

February 19.

Steamer Manshu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein, with cargo of rice.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ozarda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

February 19.

S S Vinstra from Hamburg. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

From Hamburg:—53 cases hammers, 130 blankets, 35 pkgs. harricane lamps, 15 cases bags glaubber salts, 12 bales paper, 29 bales window glass, 13 cases oil paint, 1000 bags sugar, 1100 pieces aspen logs, 50 cases beer, 50 cases glassware.

From Gottenburg:—1626 pieces ceiling boards, 760 cases box boards, 580 bales paper, 65 bales craft paper, 33 cases labels, 60 cases envelopes, 1060 cases matches, 200 bdles, steel, 739 pkgs, nail, 113 cases steel hinges, 275 cases petroleum stoves, blow lamps and spare parts, 60 cases choclate of potash, 23 cases herring, 106 cases advertising material, 34 cases formalachyal, 153 cases and 3000 drums turpentine

From Oslo:—162 cases sulphur 2017 kegs nails, 17 cases fish hooks, 15 cases sterilized milk, 200 cases unsweetened milk, 15 cases cream, 966 bales paper, 78 cases canned goods, 12 cases preserves, 251 bdles ceiling boards, 100 drums carbide of calcium.

From Antwerp:—1620 cases window glass, 150 bags bolts and nuts, 85 cases tiles, 360 coils iron loose, 504 cases and 233 cts. broken tiles, 35 cases playing cards, 500 bags sugar, 113 cases cement sheet, 50 cases slate pencils, 500 bdles mild steel sheets, 10 casks lead pipes, 10 cases earthen ware, 28 cases cotton tissues, 481 cases panel pins, 14674 pieces steel bars, 50 cases woollens, 608 pieces mild steel plates, 2000 bdles steel nail rods, 110 cases wire nails, 240 coils iron wire, 25 cases steel circles, 0 cases China clay 51 pieces gas tubes, 835 bags dog spikes, 1000 bdles steel springs, 201 pieces steel tyres.

S S Nirpura from New Castle. Agents.—M M and Co.:—3286 tons coal.

S S British Soldier. from Abadan. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—7483 tons liquid fuel, 442 bags sulpher.

S S Jalavihar from Moulmein. Agents:—Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

From Moulmein:—55703 bags rice, 563 pieces teak squares, 528 pieces teak planks and posts, 1208 pieces and 6084 bdles teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—4708 bags rice.

From Colombo:—94 cases black ter.

WEATHER REP ORT.

SNOW IN BALUCHI STAN.

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The western disturbance has taken a more southerly course than usual and is affecting the whole of north-west India. It has caused local snow on the Baluchistan hills, nearly general rain in Sind and local rain in Gujrat, East Rajputana and Central India West.

Chief amounts:—Quetta and Karachi half an inch each, Kalat, Hyderabad (Sind), Mount Abu, Udaipur, Dessa, Bhuj, Dwarka and Neemuch a quarter.

Forecast.—An extension in Rajputana and into the United Provinces West.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERV ATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th. February 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29-923 inches (.040 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 4 a.m. (previous day) 29.906 inches (.029 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. .099

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees 2.8 below normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 64.5 degrees (4.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 62%

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 52%.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10.) 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Governor opens first session of Bombay Council, Town Hall, 2-30 p.m.

D. J. WASHING CO.'S BRANCH.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co. will open a Branch at Ballard Estate, Ballard Road, to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

PASSENGERS & T. R. ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Monday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday, the 21st inst., from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 8 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres. Sub-Station 2 KC. will broadcast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wavelength 330 metres.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Balavant Sangit Mandali will stage Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari's Marathi Drama "Bhaya Bandan" in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, on Wednesday (the 23rd inst.) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the funds of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Night Schools under the Presidentship of the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The finals of the Catholic High Schools Tournament of the Educational Society of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, between Antonio de Souza High School (Byculla) and St. Andrew's High School (Bandra), will be played off at Bandra on Tuesday (the 22nd inst.) at 5 p.m.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar will give a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakordwar. The subject will be "Old Marathi Poets." The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

CARE OF THE MOTHER.

DR. TILAK'S INTERESTING LECTURE.

Dr. A. V. Tilak delivered an interesting lecture on the "Care of the Mother" on Sunday evening in the National Baby and Health Week Exhibition.

It is well-known that nearly 50 babies out of a hunded born die before they are a year old in the working and lower middle class population of Bombay. It is found that nearly 25 of these deaths occur within a month of the birth of these babies. Some of these deaths are undoubtedly due to the meddlesom and dirty methods of the ignorant Dai but it is noticed that many babies are born with a very low measure of vitality and so they easily succumb to diseases. The only way to increase their vitality is to keep the mother healthy and strong during pregnancy.

Several causes may undermine the health of the mother. Common and important ones only can be dealt with to-day. Please remember that the mother is build up another life within her and so she is in need of simple nuorishing diet, comparatively more rest and sleep, and open air sunshine. All these are essential for the health and growth of both the baby and the mother. It is however found that many of these simple requirements are not fulfilled in actual practice.

DON'T OVEREAT.

The value of proper diet is very great es. specially during this period. The mother should neither overeat nor take too much of Ghee or fried foods. These tend to upset the digestive apparatus. Indigestion with constipation follows and is frequently the cause of more serious troubles such as headaches, vomiting, anemia, swellings of face and limbs, etc., seen during this period. If mothers will eat more green vegetables, either raw or cooked, and drink more water they will not suffer from constipation which is a common complaint during the period. Vegetarian mothers should take at least half a seer of milk a day instead of tea and other drinks. One more important suggestion about diet I would like to make and it is this that mothers should use only wholemeal bread of rice or wheat as that contains an important nourishing substance which is also somewhat laxative in its effect.

Expectant mothers should not make light of Malarial fever if they happen to suffer from it. Malaria in mothers if not treated promptly and efficiently is many a times the cause of premature births and anemia. It is still held by the lay public that quinine is dangerous if given in sufficient doses during pregnancy but it is proved that so long as Malarial poison is in the body quinine can never have any bad effect on the mother. Mothers will, therefore, be well advised to consult their doctors in case of fevers.

PERIODICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Every expectant mother and more especially those who are having their 1rst baby should get themselves examined periodically during the last four months by a nure or a doctor. It is the common experience of all doctors working in this line that mothers seek advise at the eleventh hour, when very little can be done to save their babies and sometimes the mothers themselvs. In this connection I would suggest that mothers should go regularly to the Infant Welfare and ante-natal centres conducted in Bombay in about 10 places by the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. There are not merely dispensaries or milk depots but the Doctor or Nurse in charge of them offer timely and free advise to mothers if anything is wrong with them or their babies. All classes of mothers should therefore avail themselves of these centres.

Considering the shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay mothers will certainly be well advised to go to Maternity Homes for delivery. It is found that the infantile mortality among babies born in Hospitals is only about 10 per 100, the reduction being evidently due to the trained attendance and good aftercare that are available thence.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REGISTRATION.

PROPOSAL CARRIED BY A MAJORITY.

B. P. C. COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS.

A number of important questions relating to the estate and property of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were discussed at a meeting of the Committee held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road on Sunday afternoon. Mr. J. B. Patel presided in the absence of the president Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The first item on the agenda for the consideration of the Committee was the following resolution commended by the Estate Committee.

"That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be recommended that in view of the dwindling income and the sum earmarked Rs. 1,48,000/ remaining unproductive the Estate Committee be authorised to imediately consult Engineers and erect a building on the site in the western corner.

But instead of the above resolution it was proposed that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be sanctioned for the purpose of extending the building of the Congress House.

Mr. B. G. Kher suggested that the matter should be postponed for a week and in the meanwhile the official engineers should be consulted as regards the possibility of extending the building and that definite plans should be called for.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar agreeing with Mr. Kher moved an amendment to that effect.

After a long discussion both in favor of and against the proposition and the amendment, the latter was put to vote and lost. The original proposition was then passed.

The following resolutions were then proposed by Mr. B. G. Kher:—

B. P. C. C'S REGISTRATION.

"That Messrs. B. G. Kher and Nayar N. Pandia, be requested to prepare a trust Deed and to register the Bombay Provincial Congress Committe if necessary, as a Corporate Body under the Act. The resolution be communicated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Comittee to obtain the necessary sanction."

Mr. Kher presented a draft of the trust deed that was prepared and asked the house to consider whether taking advantage of the bill of Mr. Kelkar regarding the registration of political bodies that had been passed only some days back by the Assembly and the Council of State it was advisabe to get the B. P. C. C. registered with the Government. The advantage of the registration were obvious and Committee was to lose nothing.

Mr I. S. Patel (Mahim) inquired whether after the B. P. C. C. was registered the Government would object to their (the Committee's) becoming a Soviet House.

The question remained unanswered.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That in view of the number of girls attending the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala being very small, it is not necessary that the school should occupy the whole of the first floor, of the Congress House Main Building, and that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to call upon the Secretaries, the Swaraj Sabha to submit a report of the number of girls, expenses etc., of the Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala, in order to see whether the grant of Rebate of Rs. 200 is justified. The Secretaries of the Swaraj Sabha be informed of this resolution and be requested to be present at the meeting on Sunday the 20th inst. to give explanation in the meeting.

That a screen of corrugated Iron Sheets be put up on the wall of the land to be gifted for the purpose of Jinnah People's Memorial Hall to the height of the building originaly standing there, in order to reserve our prescriptive rights to light and air thereto.

As regards the fixing of time for the meetings of the B. P. C. C. the chairman said that it being within his rights to decide the time of meetings, he had decided to convene all meetings on Sundays and Saturdays after 3 p.m.

The following resolution of the Labour Sub-Committee was then moved but it was decided after some discussion to direct the propaganda Committee to do the needful in the matter.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION.

That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to arrange an Anti-War Demonstration in Bombay to protest against the present attitude of the British Government at a very early date.

The Committee then considered a letter written by Mr. K. M. Munshi, advocate stating that he had decided to contest the vacated seat in the Bombay Council vacated by Mr. Paranjpye and that the Committee would adopt him as their candidate.

Dr. Deshmukh had also sent a letter stating that he had decided to contest the bye-election as a Congress candidate.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the Committee should not adopt any candidate.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved an amendment asking the Secretaries to invite applications from intending candidates and adjourn the consideration of the question.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition by a large majority.

GIVE UP PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

PROF. JADUNATH SARKAR ON SUBLIME IDEALS OF INDIAN NATION.

CALCUTTA, February 19.

The Convocation of Calcutta University was held this afternoon. Professor Jadunath, the Vice-Chancellor, regretted to contemplate that His Excellency the Chancellor's term of office was coming to a close. After detailing the attempt made by the University to improve the school education of a population of 45 million souls, Professor Jadunath Sarkar touched on the vernacular medium for schools "with due safeguards for securing an adequate knowledge of English," which has been adopted by the University.

Turning to the new graduates, who had turned out of the University to face life, the Vice-Chancellor said:

"To the pure scholar the legacy of his University is a scientifically trained intellect, methodical habits of work, a quenchless thirst for truth. To the specialist it is technical skill in his special branch of work. The professional man will expect from it the necessary mental equipment for practising his profession. Others will look for a general liberal culture as the result of their University days. But there is one thing of supreme value to man in his relations with other men and the material world, which a good University can teach more thoroughly and more universally than any other agency. It is community of life and thought.

It is true that the highest creation of art must bear the stamp of the peculiar genius of the painter or poet who has conceived them, and will fail if they follow any general pattern of type. Each literary style,—though style is only the outward garb of thought,—must take its form and colour from the personality of the writer and cannot be cast into a common mould. The heavenward ascent of the devotees' souls, the lonely communion of the mystic with God, must be achieved by individual personal exertion and not by mass prayer or by any uniform typed plan ritual. The genius of the geographical explorer, the mechanical inventor or the scientific discoverer succeeds only because it leaves the beaten track and refuses to do what others are doing.

History proves that no people can form a nation, no nation can become great, unless it realises the supreme value of this community of life and thought and establishes it among its citizens by transcending the barriers of caste and creed, the privileges of birth, and communal peculiarities—unless a fair field and no favour is accepted as the national policy and all are made equal in the eye of law, equal in political status equal in the opportunities of life, equal in social standing. A nation that has acquired and widely diffused among all its members this community of life and thought, becomes almost independent of personality and the accidents of birth and death among its leaders. Its fortunes do not depend upon one king or general, but like the ancient Senate of Rome its governing council is a vast assembly of kings.

"The chief belief that a certain caste is the eldest son of the Creator, or that a particular race is the chosen seed of the Lord, or that particular country is destined by Providence to Lord it over all others,—is opposed to scientific truth, contrary to the teaching of history, and fatal to the world's peace and progress."

"If we emphasise the external differences between man and man, creed and creed, if we constantly harp on the special genius of our race, the ancient heritage of our country, and our unique position as a peculiar people with a peculiar mission of earth, then we shall only miss the substance for the shadow."

"It is the duty of University to impress this secret of national progress upon all who come under its influence, to convince them of its supreme importance and to send them forth into the world to preach and practise it.

"Let us strive, honestly, manfully, ceaselessly, to acquire this community of life and thought with the wide ever-moving, civilised world. Let us give up nursing our provincial or sectarian pride and prejudice, and then and then only will an Indian nation be possible. Then and then only will an Indian nation be capable of rising to a sublimer height where national differences and prejudices slink away in shame and give place to a recognition of the supreme claims of the broad est humanity, the common brotherhood, of all men in a loving equal family of nation."—Free Press.

Dada Maharaj, the Saint of Satara, who gave a series of religious discourses in the C. J. Hall, Bombay before large audiences.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

LORD LYTTON'S CONVOCATION SPEECH

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

"However shapely and well-proportioned the brick may be, however perfect the quality of the stone or marble, they are useless as building material unless they possess the powder to coalesce the brick that insists on remaining a brick. It is useless except for a destructive purpose of being used as a missle. What India needs is not dynamite but cement, not brickbats but walls, men and women who will live for her rather than die for her. It is easy enough to die for the cause, but to live for it is harder, to remain true to cause throughout lifetime, to grow wiser and stronger in its service to work for it always on the condition that no other is injured thereby. That is a task which will test man to the utmost To such a task I hope you are prepared to devote yourselves and in accomplishment of it to unite with all who share your ideals regardless of barriers of caste and creed." This is what his Excellency the Chancellor said in the course of his Convocation address.

Speaking of the achievements of the University during his term of office, he referred to the stabilisation of the post-graduate department, introduction of the vernacular medium and the establishment of the Secondary Board of Education, which is on the way of bein gaccomplished. Lord Lytton regretted that during the term of his office reform in the constitution of the University, for which there has been an insistent demand, could not be fulfilled. In saying farewell, Lord Lytton expected that the harvest for which he had worked would mature soon and that Bengal will not rest until grain grows golden and ripe for the harvester.—Free Press.

ALLEGED BRIBE-TAKING.

EVIDENCE IN OSBOURNE CASE

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

Before Mr. Joshi, First Class Magistrate, the prosecution examined Mr. Ramchandra Dube, C.I.D. Inspector, in the criminal proceedings against Mr. Osbourne, District Excise Officer, for the alleged offence of having received illegal gratification from Excise contractors.

Mr. Dube stated that on confidential inquiry he found that Excise contractors were selling liquor, opium and ganja at unauthorised times through unauthorised agents. He stated that contractors, who had been forbidden from bidding, took contracts in the names of other persons, while actually they themselves were running shops, and several Excise contractors were selling liquor and other excisable articles on credit, though they were not permitted to do so. Witness stated that account books seized from Excise contractors showed payments made to the staff of the Excise Police and Tahsil Departments.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY HOARE ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The King and Queen to-day entertained Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare to luncheon after which King invested Lady Hoare with insignia of Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.—Reuter's Special.

RIGGING UP BANK RATE.

SIR BASIL'S EXPLANATION QUESTIONED

DOUBLE BURDEN ON THE PRODUCER.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. B. F. Madon, interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India about the reply of the Finance Member to Sir Purshotamdas on the question of emergency currency, said that the reply was most unsatisfactory. The original arrangement for the issue of emergency currency was that Government would give four crores after the Bank-rate was 6 per cent., four crores when it rose to 7 per cent., and four crores more when it rose to 8 per cent. A Bank-rate of 8 per cent. means a 9 per cent. rate for loans by Banks to their customers and there were very strong protests from both Bombay and Calcutta against a policy that makes such high rates necessary. It was in response to such protests that Government changed the regulations as to emergency currency so as to permit of four crores being given after the Bank-rate rose to 6 per cent. and all the remainder after the rate rose to 7 per cent. To any ordinary intellect this must have conveyed the impression that a loan of four crores from the Currency Department would be permitted if the rate was 6 per cent. and the Imperial Bank wanted money and put up the necessary security. The Finance Member now emphasises the word 'permit' the implication being that Government may or may not permit. I am afraid their explanation makes matters worse and cannot but shatter all confidence in the pronouncement of the Government of India in general and the Finance Department in particular. If we have to always read between the lines of such pronouncements, how can those pronouncements be relied upon by those concerned?

"FINANCIAL CONDITIONS"

The Finance Member has advanced the further argument that "financial conditions do not justify the expansion of the currency while the Bank Rate was below 7 per cent." He has not condescended to say what he means by the words "financial conditions." To the ordinary business man, the very high rate for call money, making it almost equal to the Bank Rate, would be a very sufficient indication of the financial conditions that would justify the issue of emergency currency. The fact is that the Finance Member probably attaches to these words also a meaning that very few merchants or bankers would ever attach to them. What he probably means is that if the exchange cannot be maintained at his favourite rate of 18d. or more, it must "ipso facto" indicate that the money market did not need only emergency current and that he must therefore put the screw on and compel the Imperial Bank to raise its rate to 7 per cent. so that the Exchange and other Banks could charge to their clients 8 per cent. or more and could then afford to bring money out from England as the cost of bringing it out at 18d. and sending it back at 17 3/4d. which is to-day's quotation for the monsoon months would not be covered unless they can earn 8 per cent. or more on their money so brought out. It would seem that even at 8 per cent. it does not pay the Banks to do this because after a momentary rise to one-shilling six-pence the Exchange is again weaker and, therefore, if the meaning the Finance Member seems to attach to the words "financial conditions" is to hold good, we must be prepared for a rise of the Bank Rate in the near future to 8 per cent. and the effect will not be only a heavier interest charge on trade and industry, but in many cases it will mean great difficulty in getting any finance at all and compel holders of produce and merchandise to part with their goods at sacrificial rates.

WHEN EMERGENCY CURRENCY IS NEEDED.

The Finance Member does not seem to understand that emergency currency is not needed when export trade is strong. It is needed only when for some reason our exports cannot move freely and required financing to carry them till world markets are more favourable. The present action of Government puts the pressure directly on our export trade, i.e., on our producer, as the bulk of our exports is raw produce. The producer is already heavily handicapped by the Exchange having been put up to 18d. as it makes our rupee prices dearer by 12 1/2 per cent. in terms of foreign currencies. As if this handicap is not enough, the money screw is to be tightened. This shows how determined Government is to establish the 18d. rate without any regard for what it may cost to the agriculturist or other interests in the country and incidentally shows once more that the ratio is not a minor issue as the Finance Member has so often claimed. "What surprises us is that Government deferred their action with such misleading words as "financial conditions." They could at least be more straight-forward and openly say that they want to force the exchange over 18d. and that this is one of the means they have adopted. Why are they afraid of putting it in a way a lay man can understand and appreciate the significance of?"

Their taking shelter behind a broker's circular is even more regrettable. Why Press.

DEFEATING PROHIBITION.

TO-DAY'S LICENCE AUCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, there is going to be an auction of country liquor shop licenses. The auction of foreign liquor shop licenses is held back, evidently till the budget is out, or the Ratio is fixed! The Bombay bureaucrats profess all sympathy with the Prohibition movement; and yet they miss no opportunity to insert some new and novel condition of sales of liquor, which will defeat the very object of reduction in consumption.

NEW OBNOXIOUS CONDITION.

Here is the new obnoxious condition, No. 9:

"The unexpended quota of a shop may, with the sanction of the Collector, be transferred to any other shop in the Collectorate! If a licensee fails to take up the full amount of his ration and there is a surplus, the Collector reserves full right to transfer to other licensees one-fourth the surplus standing to his credit at the end of three months; half the surplus at the end of six months; and three-fourths the surplus at the end of nine months. Such additional licence fee as the Collector may prescribe shall be recovered from the licensee whose ration is increased; but no reduction of fee will be made in the case of the licensee, who surrenders a portion of his ration, or whose ration is transferred by the Collector"!

What is this? Is it not penalising a licensee, who sells less liquor, and patronising another, that sells more? Is it not the very negation of Prohibition? Will not Mr. Perry drop this condition? If not, will not Mr. Pradhan, the new Excise Dewan, intervene immediately and delete this condition?

The auction begins to-day at 10.30 a.m., and so no time can be lost by the new Dewan. He has a chance to make a good beginning. Will he embrace it?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PANDIT VIDYASAGAR PANDYA ENTERTAINED.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A. Secretary of the Indian Bank, Madras, himself an old Punjabee on a short visit to Lahore, was given a pleasant at home by Rai Bahadur Dhant Rai, Chairman, Punjab National Bank this afternoon. The elite of the community including Mr. Justice Tekchand, Khan Bahadur Chaudhury Shahabuddin, President, Punjab Legislative Council, Mr. Manoharlal, Minister and Raja Narendranath responded.—A. P.

COMMISSIONER ARTHUR BLOWERS IN BOMBAY.

The Salvation Army Hall at Byculla was packed on Friday night the occasion being the reception of the Army's International Secretary Commissioner Arthur Blowers otherwise known as "Sukh Singh." The Commissioner is an O.B.E. and has been presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal as a reward for his many public services in this country. After introducing his secretary, Ensign Thompson, he expressed his great pleasure at being again back in Bombay. He noticed in the meeting many familiar faces, and went on to describe the wonderful spirit of love and comradeship that exists in the Army all over the globe. Previous to leaving London he had had a long interview with General Booth, who expressed his deep interest in India and her people and said: "We must do more to help them!"

After the close of the meeting, the International Secretary together with Lt.-Commissioner Herskins the Territorial Commander, left for Poona, Sirur and Ahmednagar where they will inspect building schemes and deal with other matters in connexion with General Booth's Birthday Scheme, particulars of which will be published later on.

PATHE CINEMA

The Royal Opera House reports unusual interest this week in "The Dancer of Paris," by the celebrated Michael Arlen. This is the first time that the author has been brought to the screen.

In the first category is the fall taken by Dorothy Mackaill when, as the Dancer of Paris, she dives from the high edge of an inverted bell and misses the out-stretched arms of her dancing partner to crash to the floor apparently lifeless. Supplementing this is the dancer's appearance through the centre of a dinner table to perform what she believes is a charity fete, but which turns out to be a rather gay gathering. She is rescued from this puzzling predicament by Conway Tearle, who stars in the picture.

Interest in the plot lies in the fact that "The Dancer of Paris" is the first of Michael Arlen's stories to reach the screen.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1927.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

As the strike of the B.-N. Ry. employees progresses, signs of the existence of an unholy alliance between Government and the authorities of the Railway become increasingly evident. In the Assembly the flimsiest of arguments were resorted to by the Government bench to persuade the President to disallow the adjournment motion to discuss the events at Kharagpur and it was only the sturdy spirit of independence of Mr. Patel and his keen sense of constitutional propriety which enabled the representatives of the people to enter their passionate protest against the bayonetting and shooting at Kharagpur and the manner in which those who are alleged to have perpetrated these excesses evidently considered that Indian life was cheap. Sir Alexander Muddiman sought to deprive the popular representatives of the opportunity of ventilating the strikers' grievances by advancing the argument that this was a local matter within the purview of the local Government and that the Central Legislature was no place for its discussion. To the penetrating inquiry of the President who asked him whether there was anything in the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly which disallowed the discussion of any matter which did not concern the Governor-General-in-Council direct, the Home Member had to give only the lame reply that the decision rested entirely with the chair, a reply in which he miserably begged the question. The mentality of those to whom the preference to British steel was a matter of higher importance than the bayonetting at Kharagpur was evidenced in the impatience with which Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Mr. Arthur Moore viewed the attempt to bring the strikers' grievances to the notice of the Assembly. It was unfortunate that the motion was talked out and that the Government were spared a crushing condemnation—by the Assembly—of their partisan interference to break the strike through their officials on the spot.

Everybody recognises that it is the duty of the Executive to preserve "law and order," but it is surely no part of the duty of the officials at Kharagpur and at other places affected by the strike to misuse Section 144 and prevent the leaders of the strike movement from conducting their thoroughly constitutional campaign for securing a human standard of existence for the men. Yet the latest official achievement is to serve notices on Mr. Giri and Mr. Sarkar ordering them to leave the affected areas. The role of strike-breakers in alliance with the Railway Administration which officialdom has most inadvisedly chosen to play is sure to prove the chief obstacle in inducing the two parties to the quarrel to reach an early and amicable settlement. Why should the Railway authorities consider it, indeed, necessary to listen to the men's grievances when they see that active official sympathy is expressed on their behalf by promulgation of Section 144 and the employment of the Auxiliary Force against the strikers? It is this very point of which Mr. Saklatvala makes a prominent mention in his letter to Lord Lytton. The Governor of Bengal will do well to note what a splendid chance of being an intermediary for peace he and his Government have lost by utilising such weapons to crush the strikers as even the Conservative Government did not dare to use against the British miners during the long-drawn out coal lock-out. By prohibiting meetings or even gatherings limited strictly to Trade Union members whom Trade Union officials alone can address the Government of Bengal have in a most provocative manner, as Mr. Saklatvala says, "paralysed the constitutional work of organisation" of Indian Labour at a time when it is most necessary.

The most noticeable thing about the strike is, however, the patience and forbearance the men have exhibited in spite of such provocation and the efforts of their leaders to prevent the extreme step of "downing tools" being taken right until the last moment when they found, as the letter from Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose to the Agent of the B.-N. Railway shows, that such efforts were being ignored. Mr. Giri refers in his telegram to the Assembly members which was withheld from them, the censoring of news on the part of officialdom about the strike, and the unholy alliance between it and the Railway authorities will not make the men swerve an inch from their purpose. The best thing for the Government of Bengal in the present circumstances will be to take immediate steps to stop official interference in the strike, and by adopting an impartial attitude, try and settle the quarrel as an important and influential intermediary.

UNIVERSITY FINANCES AND EXECUTIVE.

The "Indian National Herald" has fallen foul of another eminent Indian. This time it is the fate of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whom the inspired oracle of Dalal Street has selected, apropos of nothing, to vent its spleen upon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad may not have proved all that a model Chancellor of a model University should be—all that an Asutosh Mukherji had been to Calcutta University. We even recognise that in the radical changes of form and substance impending upon the University organisation and activities in the Presidency, Sir Chimanlal may not be in the right milieu for drawing out the best in him. He has an outlook on the future of democracy in India with which we are not at all in sympathy; and we cannot but recognise that that outlook must materially affect that future of the University and its work. But when every thing is thus said against the present Vice Chancellor; when his ten-years' tenure of Vice-Chancellorship is scrutinised under a most hyper-sensitive microscope, when his colleagues and contemporaries are weighed in the balance with him, we wonder if any right-thinking man can consider the present executive head of the Bombay University to be less efficient than his confreres and contemporaries in University matters. He has assumed the mantle of Sir Pherozeshah, not perhaps with all the sturdy independence of the late lion of the University; but, within the powers at the disposal of the University, and for the kind of work it has been hitherto doing, we would challenge any one to find a better and more commanding personality that would get through University affairs quicker, and, on the whole, more satisfactorily among the members of the Senate of the Syndicate he has had to work with. Things may be different under the new dispensation, if and when it materialises itself. Perhaps, in that case, Sir Chimanlal would be the first himself to admit that a younger and more energetic personality, one more intimately acquainted with the academic as well as practical needs and difficulties of a newly born University, would be more useful. We have no doubt the alumni of the Bombay University could easily produce men able and enthusiastic enough to shoulder the responsibilities of this most honourable and honorary post of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, reformed and reconstructed. But until that happens, we think the attempt to detract Sir Chamanlal's services to the University is as pitiful as it is futile. And in saying this we are not at all unmindful of the fact that, if Sir Chimanlal could only be persuaded to devote all his time and energy to the University affairs entirely, that is perhaps the one sphere in which he is likely to be far more useful in the evening of his days than in any other department of the public life of the country. We know, however, that it is impossible to expect Sir Chimanlal to give up entirely his position in his own profession; and so the problem of finding a successor is neither remote nor useless. For our part, we would suggest that the analogy of some English and European Universities, in which the Vice-Chancellor is selected from amongst the heads of the constituent or associated colleges by rotation would combine all the advantages of academic temperament with practical experience in the executive head of the University,—which may well be tried in the reformed University of Bombay. After all the management of University affairs cannot be more difficult than, or essentially different from, the management of one our bigger colleges, like the Elphinstone, St. Xavier's or the Fergusson.

Apart, however, from the question of the supreme executive authority in the University, the affairs of the University are attracting attention for other reasons, more intimately concerning the public as a whole. A deputation of the Syndics and Vice-Chancellor waited on His Excellency the Chancellor on Friday with the object of obtaining a grant of three lakhs from the Government towards the expansion of the University. We would pass over the peculiarity in procedure, whereby the whole of a body corporate waits in formal deputation on a part thereof, merely remarking that whoever originated the suggestion has made the University take a ridiculous step in this way. Quite apart, however, from this formal matter, there are larger considerations at stake. The Budget of the Presidency is known to contain a very considerable deficit. The permissive act for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the urban and rural areas of this Presidency has had to be virtually a dead letter for the chronic want of funds. We shall have more to say anon about a system that is steadily starving our nation-building departments for want of funds. But we cannot help observing, on this occasion, that while yielding to none in our enthusiasm in the cause of higher education, we cannot consider this the right moment for making such demands upon the public purse. While two out of every three children in the Presidency are unable to obtain the barest rudiments of literacy, the State's primary duty is to provide every available penny for the extension of this the lowest department of public instruction. The Ministers must be criticised if they ignore this their primary duty; and the Council must be held guilty of a breach of faith, if they connive at this neglect. Besides, the directions and manner in which the University is to employ this grant, if it be given, or any portion of it, are yet unsettled: and there is no human probability of the University being able to use up such extra funds if they are placed at its disposal, at least in the next financial year. It takes some time to prepare the ground and superstructure for such radical innovations; and we submit the University is as yet not ready for them, at least for the next year. This does not mean that we do not consider it one of the most important duties of Government to provide every possible encouragement for higher education and research. But we think the greatest strength to the University itself, and one resulting in adding to its popularity as well as autonomy, is to invite public help for specific departments of higher education and research, from wealthy citizens. We have no doubt the public of Bombay and the Presidency will make a handsome response, if the University puts forward a concrete scheme for expansion with a clear-cut suggestion by way of financial requirement; and then, if the public assistance falls short of the requirements, there would be time and reason enough to send the hat round to the Government. The figures, moreover, quoted by the deputation as to the Government's contribution to University education in this and other provinces, are misleading. For, in many of the other provinces, the University has already undergone a metamorphosis, which has yet to be achieved in Bombay, and without which comparisons like the one instituted are besides the point. And, then, again, the Government of Bombay do spend on University education through their several Government colleges in Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine;—a fact which the Deputation seem to have overlooked. If the expenditure on all these were totalled up, the case for additional contribution, in the absence of definite urgent schemes of University expansion, and in a year of heavy recurring deficit, would be exceedingly weak.

AN AMAZING RULING.

The new President of the Bombay Council signalised his accession to his "gadi" by giving a ruling, which shocked almost everybody in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon and which constitutes a serious outrage on the constitutional rights of the Council. Following the example of the President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Dehlavi should have called upon the leader of the House and Mr. Jairamdas to state their respective views on the constitutional aspects of the adjournment motion. But, for reasons best known to himself, the President forgot to observe even the ordinary courtesies of debate and treated the Council to an incoherent discourse on the bearings of the motion on which he was evidently bursting to pronounce his imperious fiat.

Now, what was the gist of the President's arguments? The subject matter of an adjournment motion, according to the rules, should be either of recent occurrence or of urgent importance. But the question of famine was not of recent origin as it has been discussed by newspapers for months past! Nor could it be deemed urgent as, according to the President, "the mover had sufficient time to table a resolution on the subject." But would the esteemed President be surprised to know that the conditions of famine and scarcity, which began in many parts of the Presidency some months ago, and which continue to assume ever-increasing gravity till the present moment, should according to all canons of interpretation, be pronounced to be "of recent occurrence"? And then there was one incident which lent a special character to this motion and that was the publication of the official communique on the famine situation in the Presidency, on the very eve of the Council session. Thus all doubts on the score of time should have been brushed aside on a consideration of the Government apologia which could only be tackled by an adjournment motion on the opening of the Council. The President, again, almost deliberately allowed himself to be side-tracked by talking of the advisability of moving an ordinary resolution. But how does this consideration deprive the adjournment motion of its urgency? Have not Government announced only just now the measures of suspensions they are prepared to grant in many affected areas and does not the Damocles' sword still hang on the heads of the peasants of Bijapur District which has, according to all accounts, been hit the most? Moreover, did not Mr. Amritlal Seth complain only a couple of days ago about the closing of two test works that had been started in the Dhandhuka Taluka and have not Government also given a challenge to the leaders of Bijapur by flatly denying the necessity of opening some works for the starving peasants who are said to be leaving their hearths and homes in search of employment elsewhere? All these issues are quite fresh and urgent and spell life or death to thousands of agriculturists who are already destitute and starving. And yet the President had the temerity to rule out Mr. Jairamdas' motion while the President of the Assembly has been admitting motion after motion for adjournment even in the teeth of the most violent official opposition. But now that the worst has happened, we can only cherish the hope that the battle of the poor and stricken ryots will again be fought on the floor of the House in the course of the budget debate, and Government will be compelled to give necessary relief—though somewhat late in the day—in all the afflicted areas.

A STUDY IN AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

PEASANTS MARCHING HEADLONG TOWARDS BANKRUPCY.

THE CONDITIONS IN KAIRA DISTRICT REVIEWED.

(BY A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.)

I

The Revision Settlement Officer is always busy with some part or the other in our Presidency. The several talukas of the Kaira District had also recently had their turn, but as proposals for the enhancement in some areas created some popular discontent, another officer, Mr. Gordon, has been sent to revise the proposed settlement. But, apparently, not very high hopes are entertained about the prospects of substantial reductions in the assessments and so the veteran politicians of the Kaira District—who have always tried to keep the torch of agitation blazing—appear to be preparing to challenge the calculations of the Settlement Officer and to give a stiff fight to him and the Government of Bombay in the matter. More than usual interest must, therefore, be attached to the publication of a pamphlet on "Kaira Agriculturists" written by Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya and Shanker Lal Parikh, the pioneers of the Satyagraha struggle carried on so successfully in 1918 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. These gentlemen are evidently inspired by a sincere desire to benefit the Kaira peasants whose needs and conditions they have described with remarkable knowledge and ability. And yet their traditional and sentimental outlook—which has evidently been fostered by their long work and training under the auspices of Gandhiji—has so thoroughly vitiated their whole review that they have unwittingly set forth a set of amazing contradictions and suggested a remedy which can only hasten the day of the agriculturists' doom. But in order to do fair justice to these energetic authors, I will first summarise the substance of their observations before criticising their conclusions and their remedies.

PROSPERITY ON DECLINE.

The Kaira District has an area of 1,600 square miles and has the reputation of being one of the most thickly-crowded areas in India as it comprises a population of about seven lakhs. The rich fertility of its soil has deservedly earned for it the designation of the garden of Gujarat. Generations of clever and resourceful farmers have enriched the soil and adorned their village sites with a variety of beautiful trees. And the large array of dharamshalas and temples, fine wells and tanks—which distinguish almost every village in the district—testify to the past prosperity and glory of its inhabitants. But, say the authors of the pamphlet, the district has now come on evil days. The trees are being rapidly cut off. The buffaloes and bullocks of the district, once famed for their majesty and strength, are rapidly deteriorating and decreasing. The soil is progressively yielding less returns, in spite of a rise in prices. Again, ten years of scarcity or famine have supervened in the course of the last thirty years and have played a havoc with the general condition of the peasantry. Many wells and tanks present a decayed and dismal appearance while the people have not enough money left even to repair their temples and dharamshalas—a glorious heritage of the buried past. All this combined with the profit and loss account of some cultivators is enough to lead one to the conclusion that the lands constitute—except in the case of some big zemindars—only a drain on the peasant's accumulated resources, the Government revenue as well as their family expenses being mostly met by incurring additional debts from year to year.

THE OTHER SIDE.

But now let us turn from the somewhat gloomy picture to the other side. And here, again, the pamphlet helps us by making some remarkable statements. Many people

(Continued on page 8.)

RAISING THE BANK RATE.

MISCHIEVOUS MANIPULATION.

(BY ECONOMIST.)

"In the opinion of the Government of India, the financial conditions did not warrant the issue of emergency currency at a rate below seven per cent." This is the explanation and justification given by Sir Basil Blackett for raising the bank rate from 6 to 7 per cent. One of the most important objects of those who were responsible for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks into the Imperial Bank was to stabilise the money market and to minimise the fluctuations in the bank rate at different periods of the year. India being overwhelmingly an agricultural country, there is an extra demand for money during busy seasons. Owing to our peculiar economic conditions it is not possible to eliminate all fluctuations in the bank rate. But it is possible to make the bank rate stable, and it was the realisation of this fact which led to the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. Before 1921 the Government of India maintained their separate treasuries. Large sums of money were locked up in these treasuries when they were most needed.

INEFFECTUAL REFORM.

Now after 1921 we have amalgamated the Presidency Banks, we have abolished the separate treasury system. We have placed all the balances of the Government of India with the Imperial Bank, we have provided more banking facilities, we have placed our paper currency organisation on an elastic basis, we have provided more facilities for discounting bills, and yet the nature and the extent of the fluctuations in the bank rate have remained almost the same as in the past. The bank rate is raised from 4 to 7 per cent. within less than eight months. Nowhere in any part of the world have we in normal times with a favourable balance such a phenomenon as a sudden rise in the bank rate from 4 to 7 per cent. within a few weeks. It is very strange that the Government who contracted 30 crores of rupees within eight months should say that the financial conditions of the country do not permit the issue of emergency currency at a rate below 7 per cent. What is the meaning of the phrase "financial conditions"? Will Sir Basil explain his statement at some length?

A PERTINENT QUERY.

The members of the Legislature should get a detailed answer from Sir Basil as regards the financial conditions of India from this point of view. The Government contract 30 crores within eight months, hence there is tightness in the money market; when more money is needed, they refuse to meet the demand at a rate below 7 per cent. and having a monopoly to supply currency they dictate their own terms. Are these the financial

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

Work for Peace.

Bombay has been, fortunately, free from the communal differences and disturbances which have disfigured the record of some parts of the country and we have no doubt the citizens of Bombay of all communities will regard the Sikh-Muslim fracas of last evening in its true perspective—that is, as an isolated incident which, but for some misunderstandings, might have been avoided. But to be forewarned is to forearmed. Considerable excitement prevails in the affected parts of the city and early this morning the Police opened fire on the mob. It is the duty of prominent Hindu and Muslim citizens at once to meet together and jointly take steps to allay excitement and see that no unfortunate developments take place to mar the happy inter-communal relations of which Bombay is justly proud.

Mischievous Propaganda.

Afraid of the advancing tide of democracy in India Europeans in this country who have a die-hard mentality are already busy with their mischievous propaganda against it. In Calcutta, the home of this mentality, Mr. Langford James is an unabashed and violent exponent of such propaganda and his speech as outgoing president of the Calcutta European Association is full of suggestions the acceptance of which will in the opinion of Die-Hards like him effectively stop real political advance on thoroughly democratic lines in India. He hopes to rally the Conservative elements in this country to support a scheme of reforms in which there will be put a radical check on the power of the masses to influence legislation, thus securing continued enjoyment of power to a few Indian oligarchs and their British friends. In Mr. Langford James' opinion the masses in India must be debarred from the right to elect representatives to a provincial body. He has discovered that they vote "blindly under threats or bribery or other inducements." This is a gross libel on the manner in which Indian elections are held. Mr. James must be made clearly to understand that there can be no going back now from the principle of the direct franchise and that India will insist on progress being made in the direction of wider opportunities for the masses to take a direct part in the elections.

Lord Irwin's Opportunity.

"Political wisdom," says Dr. Haden Guest's new paper, the "London Weekly" in commenting upon conditions of progress towards self-government in India, "points to the need of getting on the stage further towards self-government by summoning a Royal Commission to examine the results of Reforms to date." It suggests that Lord Irwin—whose "spiritual insight" is just what according to the new journal, India wants most—will enhance his reputation by taking a forward step in this direction "in the immediate future." Accelerating the advent of the Royal Commission will not by itself satisfy the demand that non-official opinion in India has been repeatedly making unless the Commission is appointed with a personnel and terms of reference that reveal a genuine desire to do the just and right thing by India. As Lord Birkenhead is, as he told the House of Lords on a recent occasion, no "stickler for dates" in this matter, if Lord Irwin presses for the earlier appointment of the Royal Commission, the Baldwin Government may be persuaded to send it out immediately.

No Need To Hurry

The supplementary demand for civil aviation is to come up for approval in the Assembly to-day but as there is fortunately an understanding arrived at recently between all the non-official parties to move for reference of the demand to a committee, an additional burden upon Indian revenues has the chance of being postponed at least for a short time. Civil aviation is not a subject of such pressing importance for Indian progress that lakhs of rupees must be voted away for it immediately and it is a good move to refer the supplementary demand to a committee. Government appear to have realised that they will find it difficult to get the grant sanctioned as a matter of course. As a message from New Delhi states they have consented to the reference to a committee. The postponement will certainly give more time to non-official members to explore deeper into the matter, particularly into the question of what facilities for training Indians can have under the Government scheme.

An Excellent Suggestion.

The Government of Bombay will find it difficult to rebut the claim made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in its representation to them on the subject of liquor shops in the city, that it is the Corporation's right to determine the number and locality of such shops. The question at stake is the health and sanitation of the city which the Corporation points out are its primary concern, and it makes the excellent suggestion that the number of its members on the Excise Advisory Committee should be increased from 14 to 21 out of a total membership of 34. An important corollary to this step is the grant of real powers to this Advisory Committee; the Corporation suggests that on all matters referred to the Advisory Committee its decision should be final and binding on Government. If the Government of Bombay are sincere in their Excise policy, whose goal they declare is to achieve prohibition, they ought to make the Advisory Committee a really useful body in the direction the Corporation suggests.

Recognising Facts.

It appears Britain alone amongst the Foreign Powers still remains unwilling to recognise facts as they are in China to-day. The Labour Party in Britain may be willing and anxious to recognise them but those who flatter themselves in that country that they represent the "governing classes" are as yet quite unwilling to face the new situation in China and make peace with Canton. The "Japan Chronicle," an English-edited journal, issued from Kobe reminds Britain what the facts are. In a recent issue it says that "the participants in the Great War have sold a great quantity of munitions in China." That is how, by the way, the Agreement of 1919 amongst the Powers not to sell armaments to China has been kept. The Kobe paper proceeds to observe that in China there are "immense numbers of soldiers in existence and there are railways which make possible rapid movements and concentrations." In its opinion, therefore, "the fact remains that a handful of foreign soldiers or bluejackets can no longer control the situation and impose and enforce treaties up and down the Yangtse." This is, indeed, very inconvenient for British Imperialism as is also the fact that sending many more "handfuls" of reinforcements will not help in coercing the Chinese.

AGREEMENT REACHED AT LAST.

HANKOW NEGOTIATIONS SUCCEED.

JOINT SIGNATURE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

TAMPERING WITH THE LOYALTY OF INDIAN TROOPS?

The twice broken negotiations have succeeded at last, and according to the latest cable, Messrs. Chen and O'Malley have signed the Hankow Agreement on Saturday evening.

Their joint signature is officially announced.

Virulent anti-British propaganda is still reported and coupled with it is the allegation that attempts are made to tamper with the loyalty of Indian troops at Shanghai. The Punjabi Headquarters totally refute the allegation as baseless.

WAR LORD'S SOUND AND FURY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Hankow.—It is officially announced that Messrs. Chen and O'Malley have signed the agreement last evening.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIAN TROOPS.

DENIAL FROM PUNJABI HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Shanghai.—"Nationalist anti-British propaganda is intensifying" says a message to the press telegraphed from Hankow by the Nationalist News Agency. It alleges that the Punjabis at Shanghai are discontended, and shows that attempts are being made to influence Indian troops at Shanghai. It is stated at Punjabi Headquarters at Shanghai that there is not the slightest truth in the foregoing allegation.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE BEGINS.

VOLUNTEERS MOBILISED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Shanghai.—The British troops have been confined to their quarters to be ready in case of need. Shanghai volunteers have been mobilised although not yet concentrated. The special police have been called out. Trams in the International Settlement ceased running this afternoon. The strike of seamen has started. The strike of the employees of Water Works in the French Concession has caused a shortage in some districts. Owing to the strike in the post office the "Empress of Russia" has left for Vancouver without mails.—Reuter.

REFUGEES REACH SHANGHAI

EUROPEANS EVACUATE HANGCHOW

RUGBY, Feb. 19.

Although some reports state that Sun-Chuan-fang is reorganising his defeated forces for a further stand, probably at Kashing, strugglers, wounded and refugees, are reaching Shanghai in a continuous stream. The possibility of a disorder arising from the entry of defeated undisciplined soldiery is being carefully watched by the authorities in the international Concession, whose task of maintaining order in such circumstnaces might become increasingly difficult.

Such an emergency was one of the main factors which decided the British Government to increase the forces available in China—a decision which was accompanied by the most specific announcements that these forces would be engaged on no other task than that of safeguarding British subjects and would in no circumstances take sides in the Chinese internal strife.

Reports state that all Europeans, with the exception of two doctors, left Hangchow some days ago and that before Sun-chuan-fang's troops evacuated the city there was extensive looting. Inwngpo is also in the hands of Chiang-wai-seks troops.—B .O. W.

8TH DESTROYER FLOTILLA GOES TO CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Malta.—The eighth destroyer flotilla has left for China.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CRUISER AND DESTROYERS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Tokio.—A cruiser and 4 destroyers are leaving for Shanghai immediately.—Reuter.

RIDDING CHINA OF BOLSHEVISM.

CHANGTSOLIN'S MESSAGE TO WU PEI FU.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Peking.—Changtsolin has sent a long telegram to Wupeifu urging him to clear the way for the advance of the former's forces into Honan. He says:—"We have the same aim namely suppression of Bolshevism but your troops have steadily retreated. You have refused our assistance yet are unable to regain ground. You have done nothing for six months. Bolshevists have been simply allowed to do what they wanted without encountering resistance. Now Chekiang has been lost and Shanghai is in imminent danger. The public is criticising me for inactivity. Should I not take action now, it would eventually mean destruction of the whole nation. Unless we enter Honan there is no way of advancing. Chang urges Wupeifu to get rid of his disloyal lieutenants".—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

JAPAN ACCEPTS AMERICAN PROPOSAL

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—Japan's acceptance of the American proposal for Five Power Supplemental Naval Conference at Geneva only stipulates that the date of the opening of the Conference should not be earlier than 1st July, so that the Delegation from Tokio with adequate instructions may be able to reach Geneva to participate in the Conference. The Note adds that it will be impossible for the Japanese representative to assist negotiations, if they were held during or immediately after the session of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference due to open on 21st March. It expresses gratification at the fact that the American Government does not intend at present to submit rigid proposals on the ratio of naval strength to be maintained by several powers in the classes of vessels, not covered by the Washington Treaty. To ensure success of negotiation, the note adds, it is important that all parties should approach the subject with open mind, and should always be guided by the defensive requirements of each nation. Japan confidently hopes that a fair and satisfactory agreement may be reached conducive to the general peace and security of the world.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI AT SHOLAPUR.

HUGE CROWDS COLLECT AT STATION FOR DARSHAN.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning at 10|30 from Barsi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party, and was received by large crowds of people who were eagerly waiting for his darshan. Mahatmaji motored direct to Motibag bungalow where he is staying as the guest of Seth Shantikumar Narottam. After the Municipal address at 3 p.m. he left for Valsang and Akalkot. He is expected to return to Sholapur tonight. To-morrow being his day of silence there will be no programme till evening. There is a ladies' meeting in the evening and a public meeting on the park maidan at 8 p.m.

FIRST AMERICAN MINISTER TO IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—The Senate has approved the nomination of Frederick Sterling who is at present Councillor of Embassy in London as the first American Minister to the Irish Free State.—Reuter.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

DELHI BATS PLAY OUT TIME

GAME SPOILED BY RAIN.

M. C. C. (for 4 wkts.) 232
DELHI AND DISTRICT (for 9 wkts. .. 92

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

As at Aligarh the M.C.C. were called upon to don flannels within a couple of hours of their arrival at Delhi, to meet an eleven representing Delhi and the district. The team left Aligarh by 4/30 a.m. train and slept in a reserved carriage till the committee officials of the Delhi Club arrived in the morning to take them to their billets. The English side from which Gilligan, Bove's and Tato were left out was ready for the match by 10/30 but start was not made till 10 min. to 11.

Dull and cheerless weather prevailed the sun being completely hidden behind the leaden skies when on winning the toss the visitors began batting on matting wicket. Occassional patter of rain and chill breeze rendered conditions as similar as Delhi could provide to the cold and muggy day in an English county cricket. Brown and Sandham the opening pair of the M.C.C. batsmen gave their side a splendid start by putting on 107 for the first wicket before they were separated. They mastered the bowling which was in the hands of Capt. Lewis Barclay and, Mahomed Hussain who should not be confused with the player of that name who played for the Muslim University at Aligarh so completely, that they seemed not to experience the least difficulty in piling on runs at a steady rate, as a result of which 50 appeared on board at noon after as many minutes play. Of these Brown had more than half but the Surry player late cutting and legs. liding with great freedom quickly overhauled his partner and when the century was telegraphed at 12|30 he was leading the Hants man by six runs. Mahomed Hussain who was taken off at 57 was then brought on at the other end and he at once dissolved the partnership by getting Sandham caught at the wicket. Seven hits to boundary were included in Sandham's score of 56.

STEALING SHORT RUNS.

Brown who had 50 at this stage was joined by Wyatt and the feature of this partnership which was interrupted by rain after 18 runs had been added, was their smart running between wickets to steal short runs. Sharp shower of rain set in at 12/45 as result of which adjournment of game was necessitated, total then being 125 for one. Brown 66 and Wyatt 3.

BROWN MISSES CENTURY.

On fresh start being made Brown and Wyatt took advantage of the wetted pitch to indulge in some forceful batsmanship, the lefthander in particular making some grant straight drives whiih went along the carpet to the boundary. Punctuating their punishing strokes with clever placings to run sharp singles, Wyatt and Brown carried the score to 186 when a well judged catch by Hussain at square leg dismissed the England wicket keeper when he wanted only two runs for what would have been his first century in India. Brown played faultless cricket in a stay of 170 minutes and hit 13 fours almost all of them in the front of the wicket. Ecksersley had a short career at the crease, a good ball from Hussain hitting his off stump and two runs later Wyatt got himself out leg before wicket in trying to deflect a straight ball to leg. For once the Warwickshire amatuer played refreshing cricket, and his 41 including no less than 8 fours and his sum on the whole reaching his Calcutta level when he made 97 against the All India in 160 minutes to win the match for his side. Astill too soon got his eye in and made three perfect off-drives in a score of fifteen out of 16 put on while he was at crease. Constable applied closure at 232 and opened the M.C.C. bowling with Mercer and Wyatt.

Macfarlane the home captain was snapped up by Brown at slip and Malik was out for obstruction at the same total. Kapoor and Onkarnath thence were together at tea interval when the score was 21 for 2 wickets.

SANDHAM'S SMART WORK.

On resumption, the smart piece of fielding by Sandham on the boundary not only saved what looked a certain four, but a good throw in resulted in Elthence being run out in trying a second run. Astil was the first change bowler at 47, and he got Kapoor well taken at the wicket in his first over. Another wicket fell at the same total, Barclay cutting the ball into his stumps, and the total at 5 was 47 for 5 wickets. Capt. Gell and Demello added 11 runs before Mercer cut Gells leg. Two more wickets fell, but eventually the match ended in a draw, the last pair playing out time.

LUNCH SCORES.

M.C.C. 1s. Innings.

Sandham, c Teddar, b Mahomed Hussain	56
Brown, c Hussain b Ethence	97
Wyatt, l-b-w Malik	41
Eckersley, b Hussain	12
Parsons, (not out)	5
Astill, (not out)	15
Extras	7
Total for 7 wickets	232
(Innings closed)	

DELHI—(Combined.)

Maj. Macfarlane c Brown b Mercer	1
Malik l.b.w. b Wyatt	6
Kapoor c Hill b Astill	17
Elhenle (run out)	16
Barclay b Mercer	7
Cap. Gell b Mercer	1
Capt. Bretherton c Parsons b Astill	3
Teddar b Astil	11
King b Mercer	1
Mahmad Hussain (not out)	2
Demello (not out)	23
Extras	4
(for 9 wkts.)	92

THE RAILWAY BUDGET.

NOTICES FOR TOKEN CUTS.

MR. MEHTA'S PROPOSAL TO AXE 75 LAKHS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

A large number of notices for token cuts have been already cabled by members of the Assembly in connection with the railway demands for grants. These mostly raise the question of non-appointment of an Indian member on the Railway Board, inadequate Indianisation of the Railway Services, grievances of subordinate employees, reduction of third class fares and questions of some local projects.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has, however, given notice of some substantial cuts. He wants Rs. 35 lakhs to be reduced in the working expences in respect of repairs, maintenance and operation and Rs. 40 lakhs to be reduced in respect of the Kalyan Power House.—A. P.

MOULVI HORRIFIED.

FINDS WIFE'S BODY IN BURNING HAYSTACK.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

It is reported from Villivakam, a suburban village about ten miles from Madras, that a fatal burning tragedy has occurred. A Mahomedan "moulvi," finding a haystack in his compound on fire, was putting it out when to his horror he discovered the dead body of his wife in the haystack. The Police are now investigating the matter.—A. P.

HEAD CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A resident of a village in Amritsar, some months ago, submitted a petition to the District Superintendent of Police to the effect that his wife had been abducted by a fellow-villager. The petition was made over, for enquiry and report, to the Head Constable who sent for the person alleged to have abducted the woman, kept him in wrongful confinement and ultimately released him after exhorting Rs. 200.

The accused villager brought these facts to the notice of the Police Superintendent who, after making enquiry, ordered the arrest and prosecution of the Head Constable. The head Constable was tried and convicted under Section 347, I.P.C., and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The appeal preferred against the conviction has been rejected. The Head Constable has been dismissed from the Service.—A. P.

WILL WEDNESDAY BRING RELEASE?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The belief is strong in Calcutta that an official announcement will be made on Wednesday regarding the release of Bengal detenus.

It is expected among the first batch to be released will be Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, M.L.A., and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.—Free Press.

EX-EDITOR HEAVILY PUNISHED.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh at the High Court to-day rejected the bail application of Ghulam Mohammad, ex-editor of "Siyasat" who was convicted under Section 153 A. I. P. C. and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

SIKH--MUSLIM FRACAS AT CHUCKLA.

DISPUTE OVER PLAYING MUSIC.

2 SIKHS AND 5 MUSLIMS REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

What would otherwise have developed into a serious communal riot was averted by the timely arrival of the police on the scene, when some trouble arose over the playing of music by Sikh processionists before a mosque in Chakla Street, on Sunday evening. Unfortunately feeling was considerably roused and a large crowd began to assemble in the locality and it was fired on by the armed Police at 1 a.m. From enquiries made by a representative of "The Chronicle" it would appear that at about 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, a procession of about 200 Sikhs started from the house of a Sikh in Nagdevi Street and was passing through the Chakla Street on its way to a place of worship off Chakla Street. The processionists played music all along their way and while they were going along Chakla Street, some Muslims came out from the new Kasai Mosque situated at the junction of Bhajpala Lane and Chakla Street and asked the processionists to stop their music before the mosque as it was the time for the evening prayers for the Muslims. The processionists, it appears, declined to do so on the ground that it was within their rights to play music on a public street, and they passed on to their destination off Chakla Street. After a while, the procession returned again along the same route, playing music all the while. When the processionists approached the mosque, some Muslims again asked the Sikhs to stop their music. On the processionists refusing to do so on the original grounds a free fight seems to have ensued in which lathies and kirpans were used. The locality being mostly inhabited by Muslims, the crowd began to grow larger and the fight began to take a serious turn. Just then a police constable received the information and he rang up the Pydhonie Police Station from where the news was transmitted to the Commissioner of Police and all the Police Stations in the vicinity. Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, and all officers of the B Division with a posse of armed police arrived on the scene just in the nick of the moment and averted further trouble. The Sikhs having got scent of the arrival of the police fled away before the police actually arrived leaving behind some three or four of them who hid themselves in a house near by. On the other hand, the Muslim crowd grew larger every moment and a small group of more enraged Muslims was seen chasing two Sikhs who were running to save their lives owards Carnac Road. Both of them—the Sikhs—were injured one of them having been badly wounded all over his body.

A DYING DECLARATION.

On their arrival at Carnac Road both the Sikhs were held by the police and were removed to the G. T. Hospital where it appeared that one of them was a Cash Guard in the employ of G. I. P. Railway at Bori Bunder, while the other was a taxi driver residing at Old Body Guard Lane, Chowpaty. Jogendra Singh, the Cash Guard was found severely injured and when admitted in the Hospital, it was found that he had a fracture of the skull and several other injuries. Although he was conscious while he was admitted, his condition grew worse and more precarious, every moment and his dying declaration was taken down by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Hospital. In his declaration Jagendra Singh only said that he was passing by Chakla Street when he was attacked by a crowd of Mahomedans armed with lathis. He could not say who his assailants were.

The other Sikh injured was one Tabil Singh Chanda Singh (40) a taxi-driver who was one of the processionists. He had a semi circular incised wound about half an inch long and quarter of an inch deep on the inner side of his left knee and he told the police that the wound was caused by pieces of broken glass bottles which were thrown at the processionists by the Muslims.

Five Muslims who have been injured stated that they were attacked on their foreheads by the Sikhs with their kirpans and their injuries were almost slight.

Even for a long time after the fighting was over, large crowds flocked to the Chakla Street and it became a very difficult and unpleasant task for the police to keep the mob quiet. Armed police with a sergeant here and there patrolled the affected area.

Inquiries made at the G.T. Hospital at midnight show that Jogendra Singh was unconscious and the Doctor could not feel his pulse at all.

It is reported that no arrests had been made till midnight.

MOB FIRED ON.

Another version given to a "Chronicle" representative by some of those assembled on the scene shows that there was disturbance at two places, near the Kasai Masjid and the Jakaria Masjid. It began at the Jakaria Masjid where at the instance of the Muslims offering prayers, the Sikh processionists stopped music. The processionists proceeded towards Chakla Street where they were again asked to stop music at the Kasai Masjid. As they hesitated a little altercation followed which led to a free fight.

A young Sikh named Harising Bhagatsing received wounds near both his ears and was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel where he was detained for treatment. He is said to be a student in the V. J. Technical Institute at Matunga.

The Muslim crowd instead of decreasing increased every moment at Chakla Street and Koliwada, Mandvi where the number of those gathered went over 10,000. They were largely among Muslims and excitement among them was very great. Occasionally there were loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" but otherwise they were quiet and peaceful upto 1 a.m. But the situation was apparently getting more and more disquieting.

Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, was all the while on the scene of disturbance and he had decided not to leave the spot until the crowd had dispersed. Three Presidency Magistrates—Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. N. T. Jungiewala and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, were present on the spot and the armed police patrolling the affected area kept a strict guard over the crowd. An additional armed force was summoned from Naigaum and every arrangement was made to meet all the possible exigencies and emergencies.

Later in the night the mob in the Chakla Street which was very large was, with the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate present on the spot, fired at by the armed police. That alarmed the mob to a great extent and some of them began to move backward slowly.

LATER.

A young unknown Sikh was taken charge of by the Dongri Police at Bhendi Bazar while he was running along Parel Road at about 2.10 a.m. He was being chased by a large crowd of Mahomedans. On the Sikh being arrested by the Police the Muslims following him ran away.

Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, informed all the police stations in the city from Mahim to Colaba to be on their guard to face any emergency and to send to help at the central police station where all the extra police had been summoned, in case of necessity.

Two more Sikhs and three Muslims had been admitted in the G. T. Hospital after 2.30 a.m. but as they wer enot to be detained for treatment, they were taken charge of by the police and were escorted to the Pydhownie Police Station. The two Sikhs were found injured in the Memonwada Street (Resham Gali).

In spite of the armed police firing twice, the mob of Muslims at Chakla Street beginning from the northernmost end of the street to the Crawford Market and Carnac Road was as huge as it was in the beginning perhaps increasing in volume. There was no breach of peace till 3 a.m. in the morning but as the mob was pressing itself more and more on the guard formed by the police it could not be said when the Commissioner would order his forces to fire for the third time. Two persons were reported to have died as a result of the firing by the police and the dead bodies were removed in the police dead cart. A number of Mahomedans probably over a dozen, were injured by the firing.

The mob showed no inclination of dispersing till 3.15 a.m. at which time all the police officials including Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner, the Magistrate and the armed police were on the scene. Firing was not resumed till that time. There was no trouble in any other of the city and the police officials expect no further trouble.

This was the first occasion on which the communal feeling and the fanaticism had run so high in Bombay. The cause of the is attributed to the reclamation of a Muslim Moulvi to Hinduism which was performed about a fortnight ago in the Arya Samaj Mandvi and over which hue and cry was raised by the Muslims under the leadership of Moulana Kinjandi.

The upper bone of the left hand of Laxman Hari a police Havalvada No. 1796 of Palton Road police station was broken, while he was on duty in Chakla Street, by the blow of a lathi used against him by a Muslim. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION FEDERATION.

"SAK'S" CURE FOR LABOUR TROUBLES.

FIRING AT KHARAGPUR CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

"Your cry for freedom for your nation is a mad cry unless first you mean freedom for the workers and the poor agriculturists. I say that if your politicians believe that first national freedom in the shape of political formulae is to come and then your freedom as workers and agriculturists will follow as the secondary act of charity on the part of the Delhi Durbarees, then I say as a Communist that yours is not the fight for national struggle, for the Delhi Durbarees will dream dreams for hundred years and will not receive national freedom," said Mr. Saklatvala, M. P. in reply to the address presented to him by the Trade Union Federation at a largely attended public meeting held at the Wellington Square last night. Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose presided. Mr. Saklatvala said he stood before them as a Communist, because Communism was the coming civilisation for the whole world. Communist propaganda has been described as subversive, but every honest and sincere propaganda tried to subvert the existing order is so. Was not Sir Basil Blackett's propaganda of 1s. 6d. ratio subversive? It was intended to destroy the old established 1s. 4d. ratio. Everything in life that was new was subversive of old.

After referring to the aims of Communism, which he said, wanted to develop and strengthen society, he said "Now what was the struggle at Kharagpur? Executive control has been telling men that they should set themselves to work on a condition which was against their moral convictions and material welfare. They were to be goaded into that condition by fear of starvation, hunger and death and sometimes even by bayonet and bullet and sometimes otherwise". In conclusion, he asked them to organise to demand their politiacl right, give up little jealousies and build up the all-India Trade Union Federation inspired by the spirit of Communism.

KHARAGPUR FIRING CONDEMNED.

The meeting adopted several resolutions condemning the firing at Kharagpur, suggesting the formation of a mixed committee of official and non-official members of the Bengal Council to enquire into the origin of the firing and expressing sympathy with the strikers for the peaceful and non-violent attitude they had taken up in their struggle with the authorities.

In reply to the address presented by the Peasants and Workers' Party at their Conference, Mr. Saklatvala said, "The end of all political struggle and stabilisation of our economic cause was to be brought about through the formation of All-India Workers and Peasants' Party. He did not suggest that the National Congress as it existed was useless, but he prophesised that the Congress will become truly national and really powerful only when it shall have associated and affiliated with it a greater party of the workers and peasants of India in seeking that human freedom which was based upon internal good will and internal self-organised self-control of the masses and abolishing that system where external control of a few can only possibly exist by physical terrorism.

SEEKING PEACE AND HAPPINESS.

By abolishing that system, we are not seeking revenge, we are not seeking destruction or unhappiness, but we are seeking peace, love and happiness and mutual co-operation for which the world is genting ready psychologically and socially by economic power which the workers possessed in the fundamental creation of wealth."—Free Press.

HOW STRIKE WAS HASTENED

UNION SECRETARY GIVES PRE-STRIKE HISTORY.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 18.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Ramchandra Rao, General Secretary, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, to the Agent on February 12:—

Dear Sir,—In confirming my telegram, dated 11th February, 1927, reproduced below, viz.:—"Deputation waited on Superintendent, Headquarters, Loco, to-day regarding cancellation of Naidu's transfer, stoppage of tickets for non-removal of fencings, sanctioning quarters allotment committee, re-instating dismissal, employees not satisfied. Union's repeated appeals failed themselves declaration strike instantaneously, pray intervene. Situation critical."

I beg to report the following for your information and favour of necessary action in continuation of my above.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 9.

At the time of the meeting we (Superintendent Headquarters Loco. Executive Officer, Superintendent of Workshops, Naidu, B. N. Sircar, and P. R. Rao) addressed the men off work on 9th February, 1927, from the overbridge behind the workshops main gate, and urged that Mr. Nadui's transfer from the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office be cancelled, that the allotment of quarters be entrusted to Cunningham committee with the co-option of Naidu to it, that the Executive Officer's order regarding removal of fencings to staff quarters be withdrawn, that the dismissed cases both in the shops and station Committee be placed before a real Enquiry Committee or the men taken back at least as a clemency measure, that guarantee be given against insults, ill-treatment and assaults. Many people approached the Superintendent Headquarter who promised that he would first speak about the matter to the Superintendent of Workshops the same afternoon after 2.30 and then he would send for Messrs. Rao, Naidu and Sircar and chalk out means to guard against future insults, assaults and unjust dismissals and added that the fine imposed on Naidu had been cancelled and that his transfer was only a temporary one to assist the Executive Officer to solve the question of allotment of quarters. They did not agree to this transfer but said that Naidu and the Housing Department be placed in the premises of the Workshops. They added that the Secretary of the Station Committee plotted against the life of Naidu and therefore did not like to allow him to go to that place. The Superintendent, Headquarters then informed after the promised consultation with the Superintendent Workshops in the afternoon, he would issue orders. Then another workman came forward stating that Mr. Rhind only three days ago threatened him that he would see him because he is a member of the Union. In the afternoon of the day I approached the Superintendent, Headquarters to cancell in writing the transfer orders of Mr. Naidu but he did not do so. In the evening of the 9th February, 1927, there was a mass meeting of the Kharagpur Branch Union wherein people urged the compliance of the above points.

MR. NAIDU'S LETTER.

On the 10th February, 1927, in the afternoon, some people came and reported to Messrs. Bhudkhan and Sircar that they heard that Naidu was insulted and teased by the Executive Officer and if he is not re-transferred they would suspend work. Immediately a man was sent and he returned with the following from Mr. Naidu:—

"Messrs. F. R. Rao, B. N. Sircar, Hakim Mohamed and others—

"I just heard that some trouble is again being created in the Kharagur workshops on my account. I completely abhor such actions. There should be no fuss over this trifle matter, I have already written to the Chief Mechanical Engineer regarding the views expressed by the men yesterday. Therefore there should be no trouble again. If anything happens it will wound my feelings and also discredit our organisation. The men must be peaceful and abide by our instructions. If they wish to act independently as they have done yesterday, we should dissociate with such actions."

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) V. R. NAIDU.

We communicated the same to the people and thus appealed them for the time being but the men proposed that Messrs. B. N. Sircar, Abdul Rahiman, Hakim Wasar Mohamed, Edukhan and Lalajeeram to wait in deputation on the Superintendent Headquarters on 11th February, 1927, to settle the question of Naidu's re-transfer immediately failing which they would take their course.

On 11th February, 1927, the aforesaid 5 members went to the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at 10 a.m. whereupon I was sent for by the Superintendent, Headquarters who asked me to inform them that he will see any two of them in my company and not all the 5 men. Messrs. B. N. Sircar and Abdul Rahiman were sent by the remaining.

ALLEGED TEASING OF SECRETARY.

They stated that the Executive Officer was teasing their Secretary by making him to put up notes in reply to letters issued from the labour Union pointing out departmental rules which they consider an insult to their Union, that Naidu's services were not utilised as their representative to assist the Executive Officer in dealing with the allotment of quarters and that currency is given to various rumours about him and the people are exasperated and therefore suggested to bring him back. The Superintendent Headquarters stated that he would speak to the Executive Officer how Naidu's services should be utilised. At about 1 p.m. Superintendent Headquarters went for lunch and adjourned the Deputation to 2 p.m. At 2-10 p.m. they met again when the Superintendent Headquarters sent for the remaining three members who also took part in the discussion. They spoke at length over the station Committee Secretary's attitude towards Naidu but they had no satisfaction. In the end I appealed to the Superintendent Headquarters with folded hands and requested him to recall Naidu even as a temporary measure for three or four days as he was to go to Delhi for about 12 days from the 16th instant and on his return he may settle the question of his transfer as he may deem fit by that time. He did not give me a definite reply either "yes" or "no" but said that he would talk over the point later on and dismissed the deputation promising that he would send me copy of the minutes which I have not received as yet.

GENERAL MEETING OF FEBRUARY 11.

The people pressed the deputationists to announce to them the result for which the Kharagpur Branch convened a General Meeting in the evening of 11th February, 1927. Mr. Naidu was asked to state his experience on 9th, 10th and 11th instant with the Executive Officer and after he stated the same, Messrs Sircar and Hakim Nazir Mohamed stated what transpired between themselves and the Superintendent Headquarters from 10-10 a.m. to 4-10 p.m. that day. The men as one man said that they lost their confidence in the dealings of the Superintendent Headquarters and the Executive Officer who in their opinion were purposely delaying Naidu's retransfer question and the disposal of the enquiry into the dismissal cases. With these words they declared strikes. Immediately I got up the platform and addressed the men as briefly as possible and informed them that the minute of the deputation was expected the next day (today) and on its receipt another meeting will be summoned and after hearing the same in detail they may be in a position to judge definitely whether it would be necessary for them to pursue the course they have chosen. Till this is done I appealed to them not to decide the question of strike so lightly. I have also informed them that Naidu has written to me that he has had no trouble for him in working under the Executive Officer. They attributed motives and did not accept my suggestion. Then Mr. Naidu got up the platform and explained to them stating that if they were so particular over the matter he would for their sake resign the service on the Railway and would willingly serve them. They did not accept this course as well and said that he need not resign the service on their account but they would themselves strike work as a protest against the Superintendent Headquarters and Executive Officer's dealings towards them. I again reminded them of their promises to their President on the 30th ultimo. They said they cannot bear patience for the daily insults one after another in this manner and wanted me to wind up my sermon to them in this direction. Thus the chapter closed and the meeting dispersed.

Then the men left the place hurriedly taking oaths that none of them should go to work the next day but should visit at once their friend to stand by their side in their hour of trial. With this determination they proceeded in different directions.

STRIKE FOLLOWS BAYONETTING.

At about 12 in the night on the 11th February, 1927, it was stated to us that the local authorities and the Railway Volunteers assaulted, bayonetted and even shot at some of the men who went towards the Traffic side to communicate their determination to their brethren with the result that three persons were wounded with gun shots, nine persons were bayonetted and 14 persons arrested. This news spread all over Kharagpur by the morning and therefore the members urged the Branch authorities to summon an urgent meeting of the Committeee. There was a heated discussion over the matter and after much deliberation Kharagpur Branch declared strike from the 12th February, 1927. This news reached the adjoining places on the line such as Santragachi, Shalimar, Shadrack Tata and etc., where it is reported employees similarly struck work.

To consider this unhappy situation I have called the Central Executive Council to meet on the 14th instant then I will report to you its deliberations. The general impression at Kharagpur is that the whole situation has been forced upon the men by the Local Authorities by goading them directly and indirectly by not giving due consideration to their repeated appeals and delaying matters for one reason or other.

The President of the Union is expected here to-morrow.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) RAMCHANDRA RAO,
General Secretary.
—Free Press.

GONDIA STATION STAFF CEASE WORK.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway has issued the following communique today on the situation in regard to the strike on the railway:—

The staff at Gondia station ceased work this morning. Otherwise there is no change in the general situation, and no reports have been received of the cessation of work at any other station West of Kharagpur or on any other section of the line. The punctuality of passenger trains is improving, and Kharagpur is accepting six goods trains to-day from Adra.—A. P.

RAISING THE BANK RATE.

(Continued from page 6).

conditions? Surely there should be some limit to tom-foolery! What is to-day in India's financial conditions which justifies the refusal of the Government to advance 4 crores below the rate of 7 per cent? Sir Basil Blackett has not acted according to the policy laid down by himself and his laboured explanation of the letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is both unconvincing and unnatural. Nothing is binding on Sir Basil. His resourcefulness comes to his help whenever he is called upon to explain inconsistency in his policy.

THE MOTIVE BEHIND.

The truth of the whole matter is that our monetary policy is framed, worked and manipulated with the single object of maintaining the 1 . 6d. rate and any heroic measure which is necessitated to achieve this object is taken without the slightest compunction and irrespective of its effects on industry, agriculture and the money market. To Sir Basil financial conditions mean the maintenance of the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. It is amazing that Sir Basil should have used the phrase "financial conditions" in his explanation. As a financier one thought better of him. We never had a Finance Member within our living memory who was so much obsessed by one object and who was so actively unmindful of all other factors which require consideration in the monetary policy of a country. Sir Basil's action is entirely arbitrary and unjustifiable. The fact is that the objects which he has in view do not permit the issue of emergency currency at a rate below seven per cent.

OUR ONLY SAFEGUARD.

So long we have an artificial exchange rate these arbitrary manipulations will continue. The only safeguard against these reckless and irresponsible manipulations is the adoption of a gold standard. We have lost crores, we are losing crores owing to our monetary system and policy. It is time that we once and for all placed our monetary system on a sound basis. The proposed currency legislation, the ratio bill and the Reserve Bank Bill, all is meant to make the mechanism for manipulation scientific and perfect, and the members of the Legislature should not fall into the trap. The greatest defect in our monetary organisation is the gold for manipulation and this can eliminated by the adoptio standard.

A STUDY IN AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

dress better and live better. More people now prefer to use wheat to cheaper grains. The transport facilities afforded by railways and motors are being more freely availed of. More money is also being spent on marriage, and other festivities, as well on gold and silver ornaments. Cinemas and theatres are being patronison a somewhat greater scale. Turning to the land itself all appearances would testify to better times. The authors' very desire to exclude the consideration of yearly rents presupposes a progressive increase in their amount. Nay more, the very values of lands are stated to have increased—though they are said to have gone down a little of late—and the authors' efforts to explain away this phenomenon on the grounds of mere sentiment cannot be deemed to be successful.

PEASANTS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The authors try to resist this superficial conclusion by presenting in great detail three cases of typical farmers. The first case of two brothers who till their 8 bighas in common spend Rs. 467 and eight annas—excluding their personal wages—on cultivation while they realise only Rs. 435 from their crops. So they are compelled to maintain themselves and pay the total sum of about Rs. 190 for rents and revenue by spending from their ancestral capital and incurring debts. Another farmer earns Rs. 436 on his 12 bighas while he spends Rs. 335 on the lands and hence is a compelled to mortgage his lands further to maintain his family and to pay the dues amounting to about 300. These are indeed very sad cases. The third instance, however, relieves us by showing how a sturdy peasant pulls through even these bad times with the help of his sons and his sons' wives and by earning extra money by the sale of his dairy produce.

NEED OF DRASTIC REMEDIES.

But the official critic naturally asks: why do people keep on to their lands if they cannot eke out even their bare maintenance from cultivation? The authors reply, again by referring to mere sentiment which roots the farmers to the soil even though it has now been parcelled out into admittedly uneconomic holdings. Thus even a reduction in the revenue assessments will not make much difference in the condition of the peasants. But if the situation is so bad, as it certainly is, it would obviously require to be met by very drastic remedies. But here again the authors betray a very halting and a short-sighted attitude and content themselves with merely requesting their brother farmers to reduce their social expenses and finally taking to the charkha as the panacea of all their ills. But none are so blind as will not see and I will therefore proceed in my next article to measure the gravity of the situation and to demonstrate the obvious remedies which the old world authors have not the courage to face.

THE UNERSITYLV SEAT.

DR. DESHMUKH A CANDIDATE.

We are asked to state that Dr. G. B. Deshmukh is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Graduates' Constituency.

DEWAN OF BARODA ASSUMES CHARGE

BARODA, Feb. 20.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, the new Dewan of Baroda, has formally assumed charge of his duties.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 6).

Mysore University); K. N. Haksar, (Colonel C.I.E., Political Member, Gwalior); Abdul Hamid, (C.I.E., O.B.E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala); Maulabukhash, (Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C.I.E., Chief Minister, Bahawalpur); Azizuddin Ahmad, (C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., Khan Bahadur Kazi, Dewan of Datia State); Amarnath Atal, (Finance Member, Jaipur).

VICEROY'S LETTER TO MR. S. R. DAS

Viceregal Lodge.
Delhi.
11th February, 1927.

Dear Mr. Das,—I should like to tell you you how warmly I welcome your idea of establishing in India a school on the lines of public schools in England. When you first mentioned to me your idea, I felt uncertain as to the response that such a proposal would be likely to evoke in India. But the support which you have already received goes far to dispel anxiety on that score.

One who owes a very great deal to it himself may be thought to rate too highly the influence that flows from the life of an English public school. But I can feel no doubt that what is generally known as the Public School tradition has been responsible for a good many things, which are of very great value in the wider spheres of public life, and I therefore cordially congratulate you on your effort to reproduce this spirit under conditions suitable for Indian boys. The success of your endeavour will be likely to mean much for India, and I therefore trust that from many quarters you will receive the necessary financial support in sufficiently prompt and generous measure to enable you to go forward confidently with your scheme.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) IRWIN.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR INDIA

MAMMOTH SCHEME OUTLINED.

VICEROY GIVES HIS BLESSINGS.

An outstanding defect in the educational organisation of India is the absence of institutions managed on the lines of the best public schools in England. Such inquiries as we have been able to make indicate that there is a very widespread desire not only among Ruling Princes and landholders, but also among those engaged in learned professions and business for the foundation of an institution in India which will be distinctively Indian in its moral and spiritual outlook, and will possess, or at any rate will attempt to develop in an atmosphere of Indian traditions, culture and/social environment many of the best features of the English public school, such as its discipline, its esprit de corps, the importance which it attaches to the building up of character, the emphasis it lays on games not only from the point of view of physical development but as an important factor in the development of the capacity for corporate action, and above all its stimulation of the spirit of chivalry, fair play and straight dealing, the importance of which in dealing with the practical problems of life can hardly be exaggerated.

COSMOPITAN ATMOSPHERE.

It is proposed to start a residential public school which will attempt to carry out the ideals indicated above. The institution will in no sense be exclusive and it will be open to all classes and communities, whatever their social status. Indeed it will be one of the principle aims of the school to foster a spirit of comradeship among all the students and to destroy all social, communal, religious and provincial prejudices, which have impeded the development of an Indian Nationality. Even the Ruling Princes, some of whom have informaly given their support to the scheme, have recognised the great advantages of bringing up their sons in the free atmosphere of a public school uncontaminated by notions of social or communal exclusiveness.

ALL-EMBRACING CURRICULA.

The institution will endeavour to impart to the students a sound education on the most approved lines and a general culture which will enable them to go straight into a University, English or Indian, or to enter upon a business career, or in the case of those who belong to the class of rich landholders, to take their appropriate place in the national life as men of character and culture, whose services will be of great utility in many spheres of national activity. Arrangements will also be made, as in the English public schools, for those who wish to prepare themselves for a military career or for the superior civil services in India. In the initial stages it will be necessary to have at the head of the institution a Headmaster from England who has had considerable experience of English public schools, and every attempt will be made to secure the services of one who is free from racial and religious prejudices of any sort and who realises the value of Indian culture and traditions. He will be assisted by at least two Assistant Masters from England and a number of well qualified Indians who are young enough to adapt themselves to the conditions of such an institution. It is fully recognised that the success of the school and the traditions it ought to build up will depend a great deal on the personality of the first Headmaster and the other members of the staff and every endeavour will be made to secure the services of the best available men in England and India.

COMMON DINING.

It is proposed that the following should be some of the distinctive features of the school:—

(1). A mosque and a Hindu temple and, if there is a sufficient number of Sikh students, a Sikh Gurdwara will be provided within the grounds of the school and attendance at these places of worship will be encouraged. Adequate arrangements will be made for the religious instruction of the boys.

(2). Owing to the All-India character of the institution it will be necessary to have English as the medium of instruction, but the study of one of the principal vernaculars will be compulsory as also of one of the classical Oriental languages, with an option in the latter case for boys whose parents desire it to take up in its place either Latin or a modern language. (French or German).

(3) Every student will be required to take part in the usual games unless he is declared by the school medical officer or by any other duly qualified medical practitioner to be physically unfit to take part in such games.

(4). The school will be entirely residential and all the students whether Muhammadans, Christians, or Hindus of whatever caste, will be required to take their meals together in a common dining room; but provision will be made for vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian food.

(5). The Headmaster and all the Assistant Masters will be in residence and will be in close touch with the boys.

(6). No boy will be allowed to have more than a limited amount of pocket money to be fixed by the Headmaster for each form.

(7). Provision will be made for a hospital to be attached to the school, under the charge of a qulaified medical officer.

It is necessary of course that the school should be situated at a place which is easily accessible from all parts of India, which has a healthy temperate climate and where land is easily available for play grounds and if possible in the nighbourhood of other schools with whom games can be played. Among the many places that have been suggested as suitable are Dehra Dun, Roorki, Poona, Bangalore and Bhopal. The decision on the question of location must depend largely on the response of the public to this appeal and on the wishes of the principal donors and on the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee. It is estimated that at least 30 lakhs of rupees will be required for the construction of the buildings and for the constitution of an adequate Endowment Fund before the institution can be started.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE POOR.

It is proposed to charge a fee of Rs. 125 per month for each student payable for 12 months. This fee will include tuition, board and lodging, laundry charges, subscription for games, cost of stationery and medical attendance etc. In order to enable deserving poor students to take advantage of the educational facilities to be provided at the school a few scholarships will be found provided there are adequate funds for the purpose.

It would be difficult to overrate the importance of a school of the character described above as a training ground for our future public men and administrators, for Indian officers in the Army or in the superior Civil services, for our industrial organisers and merchant princes and for all others who will play an important part in sharing the future destiny of India. Many attempts have been made in the past to start such an institution in the different Provinces, but they have proved abortive owing to lack of adequate public support. This is the first attempt to form an All-India institution of this nature and we have every reason to believe that the need for such a school is now generally recognised throughout India that we can count upon sufficient support. We have received very great encouragement not only from many Ruling Princes and the landed gentry but also from prominent educationists and public leaders. The scheme has also the warm support and sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy as will appear from his letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Das, the circulation of which, along with this appeal, has been very kindly permitted by His Excellency. May we rely on you to contribute as large a sum as you can towards the buildings and Endowment Fund and to give us your advice and support in the organisation of the institution?

WANTED DONATIONS.

It is proposed to inscribe the name of every donor of Rs. 10,000 and over on a marble table to be put up at a prominent place in the common hall of the School, but every donor of Rs. 50,000 and over will be entitled to have named after him a block of buildings or a portion thereof according to the amount subscribed by him. In the matter of admission to the School, the authorities will give preference to the relatives of donors, provided they are otherwise qualified.

The following Ruling Princes have kindly agreed to become Members of a Committee to raise funds for the School from among members of their Order:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.
His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.
His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar.

Donations may be paid to any member of the Organising Committee, who will forward the same to Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E, K.C.V.O., 7, Harington Street, Calcutta, or to the latter, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das will be glad to answer any inquiries relating to the proposed School.

DELHI.

S. R. Das; Moti Sagar, (Rai Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor Delhi University); Raghubir Singh).

MADRAS.

Surya Rao, (Maharaja of Pithapuram); P. Ramarayaningar, (K.C.I.E., Late Chief Minister Madras, Raja of Panagal); C. P. Ramaswamier, (K.C.I.E., Member, Executive Council, Madras); T. Rangachariar, (Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., late Deputy President, Legislative Assembly); C. Madhavan Nair, (Hon. Mr. Justice, Madras); R. Venkataratnam Naidu, (Kt., Dewan Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University).

BOMBAY.

Cowasji Jehangir (Junior, C.I.E., O.B.E., Member, Executive Council, Bombay); R. P. Paranjpye, (C.I.E., Bombay); M. R. Jayakar, (Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.), Jehangir B. Petit, (Messrs. Jehangir Petit and Co.); Ambalal Sarabhai, (Mill-owner, Ahmedabad).

BENGAL.

R. N. Mookerjee, (K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Senior Partner of Messrs. Martin and Co.,); T. C. Goswami, (M.L.A.).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Mohammad Ali Mohammtd, (K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.B., Raja of Mahmuadabad); Muhammed Yusuf, (Hon'ble Nawab, Minister U.P.,); Ahmad Said, (C.I.E., Hon'ble, Nawab of Chhatari, Home Member, U.P.); T. B. Sapru, (K.C.S.I.,); M. Muzammil Ullah Khan, (K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Nawab of Bhikhampur, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University); Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, (Dr. C.I.E., Muslim University, Aligarh); G. N. Chakravarti, (Rai Bahadur, Dr., Late Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow); L. K. Hyder, (Dr., M.L.A., of Aligarh).

PUNJAB.

Jogendra Singh, (Hon'ble Minister, Punjab); Sundar Singh Majithia, (Kt., C.I.E., Late Revenue Member, Punjab Government); Umar Hayat, Tiwana, (K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.O.V., Hon'ble Colonel Nawab, Member of the Council of State); Harnam Singh, (K.C.I.E., Hon'ble Raja, Member of the Council of State).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Moropant Joshi, (K.C.I.E., Late Member of Executive Council, C.P.); S. M. Chitnavis, (Kt., I.S.O., President, Legislative Council, C.P.); Hari Singh Gour, (Kt., M.L.A.).

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Sultan Ahmad, (Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University.)

N. W. F. P.

Abdul Qaiyum, (Sahibzada Nawab, K.C.I.E, M.L.A.); Diwan Chand Obhrai, (Rai Bahadur, Advocate).

INDIAN STATES.

Mirza Ismail, (C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore); Brajendra Nath Seal, (Kt., Vice-Chancellor,

A NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWARAJ.

Y.M.C.A. OFFICIALS & POLITICS

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS RESENT PRO-INDIAN ACTIVITIES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The adoption of the new constitution for the Council of the Association and a heated debate on a resolution on the Y. M. C. A. and politics were the features of the annual meeting of the European Association at the Grand Hotel to-night. In moving the adoption of the accounts which showed a credit balance of Rs. 60,000 Mr. Langford James said that in education and politics they had considerable experience but politically they had no axe to grind. There was underlying the reforms much good intention and much fallacy. On the whole the reforms had not been a success. For that fact many excuses could be put forward namely, that the scheme was 'ultra vires,' the time had been too short and that a particular party had striven with some success to stultify the experiment. A more important point was what were they going to substitute for the present scheme? He was frequently told by Indians that the reform scheme was the root of all emomunal trouble in the country and they urged going back to the old regime.

THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS.

In his opinion it was not a desirable solution and they should strive hard to avoid it. He suggested the following points for consideration:—(1) If any system of western democracy is at all suitable to Indian conditions, which I doubt, the country is certainly not ready for it; (2) If it is necessary there should be one scheme for all the provinces; (3) If the scheme is to forward political education, it must train representatives in responsibility that means giving legislative bodies more power with appropriate safeguards; (4) The best elementary school for learning political responsibility is the school of mutual self interest. In that school you have the best chance of killing communal ill feeling; (5) For the present communal representation is necessary; (6) You must keep a British element in the services; (7) Lastly if you want to begin to train the masses towards a sense of political responsibility you must start from a much lower plane than giving them the right to elect a provincial body.

CHINA, A DANGER TO INDIA.

Referring to the trouble in China, Mr. Langford James said it was the normal duty of the Government of India to assist another British community which was being threatened especially when Indian lives and interests were also imperilled. But there was a broader issue underlying the question. He regarded Bolshevik Russia as the biggest danger to India that existed at the moment. Any one had good reason to do so because they had themselves supplied the evidence. They were making a start in China and what they were doing there they hoped later to do in India. What astonished him was the viewpoint of some of the Indian press towards the persons whom he conceived to be their most deadly enemies. Any Bolshevik activity be it in Persia or Egypt or China was at once hailed with delight. He preferred to think that they were ignorant of the real danger.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The President then announced that Mr. C. B. Chartres had been elected President of the Association and Sir Willoughby Carey and Mr. W. K. Page, Vice-Presidents.

Mr. C. B. Charters the incoming President moving the thanks of the Association to the Branches for their work during the past year eulogised the record amount of work done and said that one feature had been that all the branches had held successful dinners at which the Governors of the respective Provinces were guests.

Sir Hubert Carr moved the adoption of alterations in the rules and branch regulations and said that they aimed at giving the Council an All-India character.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hobbs then moved the following resolution:—That the European Association views with the gravest disapproval the increasingly active part taken in politics in India by the Secretaries employed by the Y. M. C. A. and urges the English National Council immediateiy to take steps to recall the British Secretaries who persist in taking an active part in political work and in the future to ensure that any men sent from England shall be pledged to religious physical, educational and recreational work, also that they shall be pledged not to engage in political work of any kind, nor to permit political propaganda to be carried on in their halls or to assist those who tour India with political missions.

BEFRIENDING ANTI-BRITISHERS.

Mr. Hobbs said it was his object to arouse sufficient interest to see what could be done to check the paid servants of the Y. M. C. A. from selling their time to the promoters of anti-British political movements. In 1917 or 1918 European control of the Y. M. C. A. in India came to an end and Dr. S. K. Datta and Mr. K. T. Paul assumed charge and the Association already dropping in popularity among the British troops began to be talked about. Rumour of unpleasant incidents in regard to literature distributed in Mesopotamia came to his ears. In the United States where he spent some time in 1919 he found they spoke badly of the Y. M. C. A. and being slightly interested he collected notes. In 1920 the Indian press commented on thirteen resolutions passed by the Convention dealing with the Y. M. C. A. one of which was certainly a declaration of an intention to take up politics. Then its organ the "Young Men of India" attracted notice. Articles violently anti-British some in eulogistic terms about the Russian revolutionaries began to appear. Criticism forced the editor and others to point out that the writers of contributed articles were alone responsible for the opinions they expressed unless it was otherwise stated. The result of the deviation from religion to politics was soon noticeable in Calcutta. He said that at the Rotary Club, the Y. M. C. A. and at other meetings lecturers appeared evidently trained in one school who spoke in such a way that when they left off it was easy to see their mission was to create uneasiness, arouse suspicion and gradually work up a finale of bitter hatred of everything English. Mr. Hobbs proceeded to criticise the fact that Mahatma Gandhi had lectured to the boys and animadverted upon the attitude towards him of some members of the Y. M. C. A. He believed that there were men on the staff of the Y. M. C. A. who agreed with him who resented deviation into Indian politics and who in secret welcomed his attack. All were not political agitators, many among them lived up to the principles of the founder of the Association. The red triangle stood for soul, mind and body; the colour of the triangle was not the tint of their political creed.

After a heated debate in which speeches were made both for and against the motion was adopted with the omission of the words: 'increasingly active' in the first sentence.

Opposing the motion Mr. F. E. Winmill asserted that there was no ground whatever for the Association to act on the lines indicated.

Sir Hubert Carr an ex-President suggested that now that they had drawn the attention to the state of affairs they should drop the motion but eventually it was put to the vote and declared carried amidst cheers.—A. P.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

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PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica,* or *Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your reach. Ask for a box to-day.

GOVT. PROTECTION TO STEEL.

MR. JINNAH ON ITS BENEFITS TO ENGLAND.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The final stage of the discussion on the Steel Bill will be taken up in the Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Asked as to how much Britain would actually benefit under the Government scheme for giving protection to steel, Mr. Jinnah informed a representative of the Associated Press that, in actual terms of money, it was entirely trifling. Assuming that the Bill was intended to show preference for British steel, the advantage to Britain, if it was advantage to all would work thus:—

"The Bill deals with four different classes of steel. Structural 40,000 tons at Rs. 11 per ton. would amount to £36,000. Bars 14,000 tons at Rs. 11 per ton would amount to £11,000. Plates 17,000 tons at Rs. 16 per ton. would amouns £22,000. Black Sheets 16,000 tons at Rs. 24 per ton would amount to £18,000. The total amount is £87,000. But the stucturals and plates include special material which is used for bridging etc., and figures for these are not given separately, but a fair estimate will be, above 20 per cent. Similarly, for plates, the boiler plates and special plates are included. Deducting 20 per cent. from each item, the final total money advantage amounts to £75,400. The special duties imposed on Britain in the case of galvanised sheets alone total over £600,000. This duty on galvanised sheets is imposed with a view to protect Indian steel, the Tatas are the only competitors in respect of galvanised sheets—because the entire imports come from great Britain. The advantage to Britain of £75,000 is nothing because the total that is still imported from Great Britain into India is five hundred thousand tons and total value of this is about Rs. 12 crores. The differential scheme, as embodied in the bill, affects only eighty-six thousand tons to the value of about Rs. 135 lakhs, or less than ten per cent. Hence 90 per cent. of the British steel remains untouched under the bill. The socalled preference can only result in making a present to England of £75,000 or a little over Rs. 10 lakhs."

ABSENTEE MEMBERS TO ATTEND.

It is understood that, in response to the Congress party's message to absentee members, about half a dozen of them are expected to be present on Monday. The Congress Party is meeting to-morrow afternoon to discuss the business coming before the Assembly next week including the Railway Budget.

CIVIL AVIATION DEMAND.

Another question likely to be discussed on Monday is the supplementary demand for Civil aviation. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah will move for reference of the matter to a Committee for consideration and report at an early date.—A. P.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI'S PORTRAIT.

GOVERNOR TO UNVEIL ON 14TH MARCH.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, will unveil a portrait of the Rt.-Hon. Srinivasa Sastri at the Senate House on the 14th March.—A. P.

CRISIS IN HYDERABAD.

A DOZEN EUROPEAN OFFICERS TO BE IMPORTED.

THE NIZAM'S PROTEST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (Dec.) Feb. 18

The correspondence passing between the Nizam Government and the British Government on the changes and reforms in Hyderabad State has since last week assumed a rather serious character. H. E. H's Political Councillors Nawabs Sir Faridun Mulk, Nizamat Jang and Mehdi Yar Jang are attending the King Kothi daily and staying there for hours together. The situation seems to be that the British Government is insisting on immediate restoration of the three famous Paigahs and other minor Jagirs which are under the supervision and management of Court of Wards even before the termination of the Reilly Commission and on the summoning and appointment of the proposed Europeans to higher posts in the State which latter fact according to the standpoint of the British Government is absolutely necessary and vitally important in connection with the reforms now being inaugurated. But H. E. H.'s attitude again appears to be strengthened and he is probably not prepared to accept British Government's advice to the letter. There is no doubt that importation of more Europeans will form a very heavy charge on the State Exchequer as it is customary in the State that out of the total number of six Ministers one is usually a financial expert, whether Indian or European, and the rest are drawn almost from the class of State nobles of the first rank whose individual salary on no account exceeds 2,500 B. G. while the recently appointed European Revenue Minister Col. Chenvix Trench is getting including allowances and contribution towards his pension, the enormous sum of Rs. 6001/- B. G. per mensem. Likewise the other two Europeans i.e., District Generals of Revenue and District Police are also paid double the salaries carried by these posts. If such state of affairs continues one may be led to the conclusion that the British Government is creating in the name of reforms highly remunerative openings for a certain number of Britishers and that the welfare of the country and its people is not the real aim in view.

Though Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang, B.A., (Cantab) an experienced and able officer has been appointed Secretary, Army and Medical Departments and though no less a person than the noble Nawab Shokat Jang Bahadur, who is proverbially prudent and popular throughout the country and whose ancestors have in olden times cut splendid figure in rendering military service to the State is thickly rumoured in military circle as future Minister of Army and Medical Departments yet there is reason to believe that the British Government is likely to bring in Europeans for these posts as well and it is, so far as we can judge, why the question of Nawab Moin-ud-dowlah Bahadur, the present Minister, vacating his office and reverting to his Paigah is so considerably delayed. It has transpired that a list of one dozen selected European officers for appointment together with a brief history of their careers has been submitted by the Hon'ble Resident to H. E. H. the Nizam.

Nawab Haider Nawaz Jang, completes his one year's extension in the coming April and is reported to be replaced by Col. Chenvix Trench, who will in turn be relieved by Mr. Vernon, I.C.S., of the Madras Service on that Mr. Campbell of Central Provinces will take charge of the Finance portfolio.

H. H. the Jam Saheb, ruler of Nawanagar, left with his suite on the 14th of February for Mysore, after a week's sojourn in Hyderabad. The sole object of his visit was sight seeing. He was all along a royal guest and many a dinner had ben arranged for him by H. E. the Nizam and other Notables. The Jam Saheb himself gave a return dinner to H. E. H. the Nizam.

A scene from "Love Rewarded" now being exhibited at the Krishna Cinema.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

FORMATION OF A BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent meeting of the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute Bombay, it was resolved to formulate a Board of Economic Inquiry on the lines of the Punjab Board. From the correspondence that has passed up to now between several leading economists and myself regarding the advisibility and possibility of the establishment of such a Board, the consensus of opinion seems to be in favour of such a formation at an early date. Dr. Mann, Professor C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics, Principal Tanan and many others have already expressed their approval. It is proposed that the Board should consist of representatives from the various bodies interested in the problem, like the Provincial Co-operative Institute, the Departments of Co-operation and Agriculture, the Labour Office, the University, and the College of Commerce. Mr. Calvert, of the Punjab, has also expressed his agreement with the proposed scheme, when I had an opportunity of discssing the problem with him at the Provincial Insitute when the members of the Royal Commission visited it last time. A definite scheme will soon be placed before the Institute at an early date regarding the formation of such a Board. I would be glad to receive opinions and suggestions on the subject from those interested in the problem up to the end of this month.—Yours etc.,

V. G. RANADE.
Member,
Central Education Board,
Provincial Co-operative
Institute, Bombay.

Alibag.
Feb. 17.

MONSTER PETITION FOR 16D RATIO.

NEW ACTIVITY OF THE CURRENCY LEAGUE.

The following petition has been issued by the Indian Currency League which is busy canvassing signatures on it:

To the Legislative Assembly,

Whereas a Bill entitled a Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for certain purposes, and to lay upon the Governor-General-in-Council certain obligations in regard to the purchase of gold and the sale of gold exchange (Bill No. 1 of 1927) is now under the consideration of the Indian Legislature, the humble petition showeth that the demonetisation of the sovereigns and half-sovereigns is undesirable and the proposed substitution of 8.47512 grains of gold for a rupee in place of 11.30016 is injurious in the interests of agriculture, industry and trade of India, and that the sovereigns and half-sovereigns be enacted to be legal tender at fifteen rupees to the sovereign and the figure should not be 8.47512 but 7.5344 as in the pre-war days.

And your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT ENTERTANIED.

RANGOON, Feb. 20

The Independent and the Golden Valley parties of the Burma Legislative Council entertained Mr. De Glanville, the newly elected President of the Burma Council to a dinner last night. About seventy covers were laid. Sir J. A. Maung Gyi presided and the two Ministers who are members of the Independent Party were also present.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

MR. DEGLANVILLE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council the first non-official President was elected. There were two candidates, Mr. Oscar Deglanville, leader of the Independent party, and Lt.-Col. Ba Ket, Independent. The former was elected President having secured 57 votes against 38 of Lt.-Col. Ba Ket.

When the Council resumed its sitting to-day, Mr. Oscar Deglanville, the newly elected President, took the Chair. The Finance Member read out H.E. the Governor's message conveying his approval of Mr. Deglanville's election. The leader of the House then tendered the sincere congratulations of the official members on the distinction conferred on Mr. Deglanville. In the course of his speech, he said, "It is a happy augury for Burma's early attainment of Home rule within the Empire that the first elected President is a son of the Irish Free State. "The Finance Member paid a tribute to Mr. Deglanville's unwearied efforts to make the Reforms successful in Burma.

Several members of the Council congratulated the President, including Mr. U. Pu. leader of the People's Party, Mr. Campagnac, Mr. Rafi, and Mr. Narayan Rao.

Mr. Deglanville thanked the members for electing him President and for the kind sentiments expressed by them. He assured the House that he would try to discharge his duties to the best of his abilities.

TRIBUTES TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The election of the President being over, the Leader of the House read out the following message from his Excellency the Governor:—"I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the service rendered by the Hon. Sir Robert Giles as President of the Council. He has long occupied a unique position in the public life of the Province, and I believe that I am expressing the general opinion when I say that he has presided over the Legislative Council with rare ability and impartiality and that he has zealously maintained the privileges of the Council. It is a very great regret to me that Sir Robert Giles is so soon to leave Burma."

The leader of the House said that, in his mesasge, His Excellency had expressed the sentiments of all the members of the Council. Sir Robert had fully maintained the standard which his predecessor, Sir Frank McCarty, had set and presided over the sittings with dignity and also guided the deliberations with fairness and firmness.

Tributes were paid to the retiring President by the leaders of different Parties.

Mr. U. Pu, leader of the People's Party said that he was voicing the feelings of his party when he associated with the sentiments expressed by the leader of the House. They had found Sir Robert Giles, firm and fair, and his judgments given the spur of the moment in deciding questions of procedure, had given the Council entire satisfaction.

SIR R. GILES' THANKS.

The retiring President, in his reply, thanked the members for the sentiments expressed by them, and said, my term of office has been a time of absorbing interest, for it has given me an opportunity of assisting in moulding the procedure of the Council during the earlier years of its life.

The members then shook hands with Sir Robert Giles.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS' WELFARE WORK.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Presiding at the Fifth Anniversary of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills' Welfare Committee this evening. His Excellency Viscount Goschen congratulated the management of the mills and the Welfare Committee on the good work, that was being done by them for the welfare and prosperity of mill workers.

Before the proceedings terminated, His Excellency distributed prizes to the successful competitors of the sports which were held earlier in the afternoon.—A. P.

STACK AND LEETE IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Stack and Leete arrived in Delhi this morning in Moth aeroplanes and in the afternoon took part in the rehearsal of the Air display which comes off on Monday.

There will be a sweepstake of one rupee each for four passengers whom the aviators will take in the machine for flights on Tuesday morning and the proceeds will be given to the Royal Air Force charities.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

norary Treasurer, (3) Miss M. Katherine Davis, Honorary Secretary, (4) Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, (5) Miss J. M. Dickinson, (6) Mr. R. P. Masani,, (7) Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, (8) Mr. G. Harker, (9) Father Remedios, (10) Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, (11) Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, (12)-(14)—Three Nominees of Government, (15) The Senior Magistrate of the Juvenile Court.

DONATIONS.

The following donations were announced at the Conference:—

Sir Temulji Nariman Rs. 500, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Gamadia Rs. 50), Rev. Mr. Bigland Rs. 50.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Hotson moved by Mr. R. P. Masani and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas terminated the Conference.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

WOMAN MAJISTRATE IN JUVENILE COURT.

It will be remembered that as a result of the public meeting held in July last year under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance and 24 other Associations to urge the enforcement of the Bombay Children Act, the Government of Bombay convened a Conference in September. The conference proposed the formation of Children's Aid Society and a Provisional Committee was appointed to deal with preliminary matters. The report of this Committee has been published and Government convened a second Conferecne on Thursday (17th instant) at the Secretariat to consider it. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, presided.

WORK OF MERCY TO BEGIN SOON.

In opening the proceedings of the Conference the Chairman said that at the time of the first Conference, doubts were expressed as to the suitability of the old Umarkhadi Jail, by reason of its associations, for a Children's Home. He would ask anyone in whose mind that doubt still lingered to see the place. It could already be said with confidence that there was nothing left to suggest a jail. The old forbidding east wall has been lowered, changing the whole aspect. Inside, the unsuitable parts of the buildings had been levelled to the ground and hundreds of lorry loads of material had been removed. He thought they might confidently hope that in about two months from now the remodelled buildings would be ready for the Children's Aid Society to step in and begin its work of mercy in a home, which it would have cost lakhs of rupees to provide, but for the circumstances, fortunate for the Society if not for Government, which enabled the Umarkhadi site to be placed, for five years, at its disposal.

Since the report was printed, the Lady Northcote, Hindu Orphanage had agreed to accept certification for high caste Hindu boys coming under the Act, so far as Sections 6 and 7 were concerned. The accommodation which had been offered to the Society by the kindred Societies in their existing Institutions was sufficient for their immediate needs, but as the work of the Children's Aid Society expanded, much more would be required. How that was to be obtained would be one of the greatest problems which the Children's Aid Society would have to consider in sympathetic consultation with the other Societies. For the moment, they had to acknowledge with gratitude the readiness with which other Associations had volunteered their help.

It gave him special pleasure to announce another most valuable addition to their strength. Dr. Nunan had agreed to become an Honorary Medical Adviser of the Children's Aid Society. The time was coming when Dr. Nunan's work would be believed, be better known than it was, and the particular branches of therapeutic science which he had made his special study would command wider recognition. To them his services would be of special value in two directions at least. As a psychological expert, he would often be able to elucidate the root causes of delinquencies, while the extreme receptiveness of the average child would become in his hands a potent instrument for good.

THE RULES.

The rules drawn up under Section 52 of the Children's Act were published on the 21st December, and would be laid on the table of the Legislative Council. The companion set of rules for the procedure in the Juvenile Court had been drafted and considered by the Committee and was now in the hands of the Legal Remembrancer. The rules would provide for a woman Honorary Magistrate to sit with the Stipendiary Magistrate of the Juvenile Court at the hearing of almost every case. Mr. P. L. Thacker, who has made a special study of the subject, had kindly consented to preside over the Juvenile Court. This would mean a very considerable addition to his ordinary work and he was assured in advance of the gratitude of the whole philanthropic public of Bombay.

The report mentioned a few of the principal donors to the new Society. He might add the names of Messrs. K. M. Jhaveri and Mekie, each of whom has subscribed Rs. 100, of the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society which has given Rs. 51 and of the Jupiter Lodge of Co. Masonry which has given Rs. 50.

The Conference adopted the Report of the Provisional Committee.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The Managing Committee shall consist of 16 members, as follows:—

The Chairman 1, Secretaries 2, Treasurer 1, The Magistrate of the Juvenile Court (or the Senior Magistrate if there are more than one) 1, Nominees of Government 3, Elected by the general meeting 8, Total 16.

(12) The following shall be the first members of the Managing Committee:—(1) Hon. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, Chairman, (2) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Ho-

(Continued in column 5.)

"A TRIED FRIEND OF INDIA."

GREAT PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE.

The twelfth anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale was celebrated at a public meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road on Saturday evening. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presided. Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. F. J. Ginvala spoke on the life and work of the late Mr. Gokhale while the Chairman narrated hi reminiscences of his late Guru at length.

Mr. Ginwala said that Gokhale was born of the people, lived for the people and died for the people. Gokhale was very much grieved to see the masses of India uneducated and consequently he had made great efforts to make education free and compulsory in India. Gokhale's love for his countrymen was intense and his every agitation was guided by one single thought; whether it was in the interests of his country or not. Mr. Ginwala quoted an instance of Mr. Gokhale's walking out of the Imperial Council when he thought the country was humiliated and remarked that had Gokhale been living he would have unlike some of the present day politicians admired the spirit of the Swarajists when they walked out of the legislatures. Concluding Mr. Ginwala wishes every countryman of his to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Gokhale.

A GREAT TEACHER.

Dr. Paranjpye said Mr. Gokhale was a great teacher, a great politician, a great patriot and a great statesman. He (Mr. Gokhale) was never irresponsible either in his speeches or writings during his whole career of public life and his love for his country and for truth was intense. Because of his love for truth, Mr. Gokhale had to displease people very often. It was useless, concluded the Chairman, to speculate as to what Mr. Gokhale would have done if he had been living because the times and circumstances had changed a good deal since the great patriot was alive and one could hardly imagine what course he would have taken in politics. What the present generation had to remember was his ideal, his goal and not his methods because methods should be changed according to the needs of the times. Dr. Paranjpye then fervently appealed to all his hearers to take a lesson from Gokhale's life which was one of great sacrifice for God and country.

A NOBLE LIFE

The following is an extract from the speech of Rao Bahadur Kale at the anniversary meeting of Gopal Krishna Gokhale:—

"The public celebration of the death anniversary of a private individual is a unique event. The idea underlying such celebrations is that we should derive an inspiration from the life and life-work of great men and sages and the younger generation should cherish their name and be true to their teachings and follow their example.

In his younger days Mr. Gokhale is reputed to have said "I would I had possessed the faith in God which Mr. Ranade possesses". In later life he had begun to cherish a firm faith in Providence and became a great optimist like the late Mr. Ranade. He firmly believed in the doctrine of 'Nishkama Karma.' Saints may have worked for attaining liberation from misery for themselves, but our saint strove for securing the deliverance of the country from misery. To him, this country was his deity to be worshipped, and devotion to and love of the country was his 'bhakti.'

HIS DISCIPLESHIP.

Mr. Gokhale lived only for 48 years. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in going through his ordinary course of education. The remaining 30 years may be divided into two periods, the first ranging from 1885 to about 1900 which was a period during which he continued to learn and prepare himself for his future career, and though this was his 'grihasthasharam', still he was relly speaking a 'brahmachari' or a student in the true sense of the word, studying and acquiring knowledge at the feet of his 'guru', the late Mr. Ranade.

After finishing his apprenticeship and training Mr. Gokhale equipped himself thoroughly and mastered his subject completely from his 'guru' the late Mr. Ranade, and with the assistance of his co-adjutor the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi.

He stood the test and came out successful in the severe examination by the Welby Commission which he might be said to have passed with credit to himself and honour to his country. His evidence before the Welby Commission was read with the greatest interest throughout India, and his coming out of its ordeal triumphantly won for him the admiration of the whole of India and his name became thenceforward a household word in this country.

WORK IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In the year 1900 he was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council where he worked for about 18 mosths.

In 1901 he was elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council and the year 1902 will always be remembered as the most momentous in his career because it was in this year that he made his first budget speech in that legislative assembly which was then presided over by Lord Curzon. The speech that he made on that occasion was much appreciated throughout the country and I may quote the testimony of Sir Romesh Chandra Dutt who addressing the Congress some years later expressed himself in these words:—

"Gentlemen, I do not know how you received that speech but when for the first time I read that speech I felt within myself that that was the coming man for India—the power of eloquence, the power of debate great moderation and the lucid statement of facts are characteristic of his speech, which show that we had at last got a champion who would get justice to his country and his countrymen."

A MASTER-THINKER.

He pursued politics for its own sake, he studied facts and figures and mastered every detail of administration and possessed himself of the most accurate knowledge of the numerous subjects that arose for discussion. He was ever actuated by the laudable desire of advancing the progress of his country by a political activity, especially in the Council Chamber. His studies were not of a desultory character but systematic and regular. He has trained himself in the art of thinking and speaking. He knew no recreation; and if while he was reading or writing, any visitor came to see him he was awfully put out and used to exclaim "Oh, here comes a boar! He will take at least half an hour of my time." And it was with great reluctance that he used to admit visitors who he knew had nothing valuable to communicate or discuss, but who after a random and round about talk would end by asking for an introduction or a recommendatory note to some one in authority.

SOUTH AFRICAN CAUSE.

The great services which he rendered to put an end to the struggle of the Indians in South Africa have been fully described by Mahatma Gandhi who has paid the most deserving tribute to the labours of Mr. Gokhale in South Africa. His determination to undertake the long journey to South Africa inspite of his failing health and the ceaseless efforts which he made in 1913 to see that the promises made by Mr. Smutts were fulfilled, curtailed, says Mahatma Gandhi, his life at least by ten years. He was bed-ridden by the anxiety of the South African problem, yet he refused to take rest and continued to work and answered long letters and telegrams day and night forgetting food and sleep. Such devotion to duty and disinterested work is possible only for a Mahatma. Why not then can such a personality be classed amongst the greatest men of the land worhy to be worshipped and revered?

Indeed the situation has considerably altered and things have advanced with a marvellous rapidity owing to the war and other conditions, and the reforms sought by Mr. Gokhale may be considered to be out of date, and if Mr. Gokhale had been living to-day he too would have asked for a further and greater advance. But that is not the point. What we have to learn from his life is the manner in which we ought to work and be able to undertake the heavy responsibility of administration that will befall us when we get Swaraj.

OBSERVANCE BY BHAGINI SAMAJ

The Bhagini Samaj of Bombay observed the twelfth anniversary of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the founder of the Servants' of India and one of the greatest patriots of modern India at the Servants' of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday afternoon, Lady Laxmibhai Jagmohandas presiding. A fairly large number of ladies attended.

The proceedings commenced with songs and bhajans by the blind poet Hansraj of Amreli who displayed his wonderful command over the violin.

Mrs. Tarabahen Premchand, Secretary of the Samaj, then said that the institution was founded 12 years ago on the occasion of the first anniversary of Mr. Gokhale as a memorial to his services with the object of serving the women of the city. The Samaj had slowly and steadily progressed since then, and the annual report of the institution for the year showed a resume of the multifarious activities of the Samaj during the period. The ideals of the Samaj was to develop into a sisters of India society. At the end of the year, under the auspices of the Samaj two educational classes, two industrial classes two sewing classes and music and art classes were being conducted. The Samaj sent its leaflets and booklets to over 120 women's reading rooms in the Bombay Presidency. An arts exhibition in aid of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital was arranged by the Samaj during the year under report and the Samaj was able to donate a sum of Rs. 12,501 to the Hospital.

After the report was read, Mr. K. C. Desai read a paper on "the status of women in Society," and suggested quite a number of ways of remedying the present-day evils of Society.

Yogini Anand Lahari, then spoke on the duties of women.

The proceedings terminated with the recitation of "Bande Mataram."

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GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

A FEW LESSONS FROM HIS LIFE.

(BY A NATIONAL GRADUATE.)

The age to which the late Mr. Gokhale belonged is quite different from the one in which we live and yet it is impossible not to keep his memory green by celebrating the anniversary of his death as Bombay did on Saturday. We only do justice to ourselves by paying him our annual homage and dwelling on some of the lessons he taught and died while teaching. As Mahatma Gandhi said, evidently to the annoyance of a great many people, he was his great "Guru" and 'a perfect man in the political field.' Gandhiji was in the midst of the rushing tide of the Non-co-operation movement and he deemed it his duty to unhesitatingly declare that none else but Gokhale was his Guru and he especially did this, as he then explained, because, to all appearances he seemed to work in a different, an opposite camp to the one that was officially Mr. Gokhale's. It was Gokhale who first struck the note that politics must be spiritualised and people must take to it with a zeal that one finds among the religious zealots of old.

One need not share all of Mr. Gokhale's views nor agree with his methods to appreciate the great qualities of head and heart that he possessed and with which he served India. What strikes one about Mr. Gokhale is that he devoted wholeheartedly to the pursuit of his ideals, in a true missionary spirit. As he once rather pathetically expressed, it was for his generation to serve his Motherland by failures and it is remarkable that all his failures did not chill his enthusiasm and in the spirit of the teaching of the Geeta, he kept on doing the duty, that he had imposed upon himself.

GOKHALE'S IDEALISM.

The younger generation of India will scarcely agree with Mr. Gokhale's beliefs and methods. This is nothing strange, when one realises that the younger generation, imbued with the spirit of Non-co-operation is drifting further and further away from even Gandhiji, whose beliefs and methods also are gradually becoming more and more unsavoury to them. This is not to say, however, that the younger generation does not appreciate the unquestionably great qualities of these two leaders. But with all respect for them, the younger generation realises their limitations—limitations which both of them could not escape as typical representatives of the age and its necessities that they typified. Thus one finds oneself completely in agreement with Gokhale when he says, "I recognise no limits to my aspiration for our Motherland. I want our men and women, without distinction of caste or creed, to have opportunities to grow to the full height of their stature, unhampered by cramping or unnatural restrictions. I want India to take her proper place among the great nations of the world, politically, industrially, in religion, in literature, in science and in arts." But when he further says, "I want all this and feel at the same time that whole of this aspiration can, in its essence and reality be realised within the Empire," one cannot see his way to agree with him. Even Gandhiji's faith cannot be said to be the same as Gokhale's. He said this in 1907 and until 1921, even Gandhi shared his view and although he cannot be charged to have discarded it for good, it is difficult not to admit he is vigorously shaken.

HAS ENGLAND A CONSCIENCE?

Like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale believed that England only needed to be convinced about India's case for Home Rule and it would be granted. India must knock at the door of England and as England had a conscience, it would awaken some day. Persuasive eloquence and private confabulations with British politicians would put everything right. Brought up in the same faith, Gandhi also believed in the chimera of England's conscience, but when he started non-co-operation to awaken the dormant conscience he himself exploded that myth. The younger generation realises it beyond all doubt, that not only England has not a conscience, but no capitalist-imperialist country has a conscience for doing justice to the oppressed and the conquered. Mr. Saklatvala talked of two Englands, two Franceas and two Japans, just a few days back, and very many young people felt that here was an exponent of their true faith. They realise the identity of the interests of all oppressed and conquered people as they realise the identity of the interests of all oppressors, and conquerors, notwithstanding the occasional and even frequent internal quarrels in each camp. The younger generation realises that even in India, there are two Indias and it is their grim duty to stand by the poor, destitute, oppressed and conquered India, as against that section of India, which believes in compromise and co-operation with its Imperialist conquerors. With this sharp difference and swiftly growing divergence from the elderly politicians, young India ought to try to imitate and emulate the patience, the studious habits, the sincerity and the singleness of purpose that distinguish both Gokhale and Gandhi.

LET LIGHT OF ISLAM EVER BURN.

SHAKE OFF BONDS OF SLAVERY OF GOVT. SERVICE.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Let the light of Islam be not extinguished, said the Begum of Bhopal addressing the National Muslim University. Foundation of Islam was laid on the oneness of God and sacrifice. She was glad the professors who had dedicated their lives to the University were sacrifice personified. She urged the students to shake off the bonds of slavery of Government service, and advised them to take to trades and independent professions.

She expressed her sense of relief that Islam had no untouchables. She laid great stress on the honoured position of women in the household. Concluding, she said: "I am no more a ruling queen. I am now a simple, humble servant of Islam. I donate Rs. 5,000 to the University, and will do my best in future."—Free Press.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PAROCHIAL OR NATIONAL ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking on the condolence resolution re: Swami Shraddhanandji's tragic end, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna is reported to have said as follows at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation:

"He (Sir Phiroze) asked if they were going to convert the Corporation into a body for voting addresses to public men and passing resolutions of condolence on the deaths of such men." !!!

May we know from Sir Phiroze Sethna, whether he wants the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be parochial or national?

May we also know whether he had not moved, or seconded, or supported addresses given to

(1) That arch-reactionary of this Province, Sir Sydenham Clarke?

(2) Equally reactionary Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford?

(3) More sutlely reactionary Governor, Lord Lloyd and

(4) Still more wily Viceroy Lord Reading?

Further, have not Sir Phiroze and his Progressive friends often claimed

(5) Bombay as an Imperial City;

(6) Bombay as the first city in India;

(7) Bombay as the Gateway of India?

And have they not therefore oftener appealed for

(8) An Indian outlook, Imperial outlook, and at time—national outlook?

PROGRESSIVISTS MUST BE CONSISTENT.

Our plea is, let the Progressivists be consistent. Let them not show ultra loyalty in presenting addresses to in coming and out-going sataraps. And let them not display short temper ,or poor taste, or even opposition, when honour is done to an eminent Indian—living or dead. Let the Progressivists be really consistent and truly progressive. Let them not be Imperial or national or parochial, as suits their time, tastes and temperament. More I need not to say to the clever and capable Leaders of the Progressive Party Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sri H. P. Mody.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

THE MOCKERY OF NEW DELHI.

WHAT IT COSTS THE INDIAN TAX-PAYER.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in "The People":

Delhi is a City of buried empires. Somehow or the othe rit has always attracted men of dominating spirit and enterprise to its bosom, to found dynasties, build empires and be gone. For miles around its neighbourhood in spite or the ravages of time their architectual beauties have not faded. The ruins take us back to pre-Muslim times and the noble Jumna reminds us of hoary antiquity, and of the glories of Ancient India. For persons of a thinking mind with a certain amount of imagination these ruins are very fascinating and instructive. For miles you walk in historical associations with your mind thinking of ancient policies spent out forces and vanished glories.

Delhi is known to have been built and rebuilt no less than seven times. Each of these Delhis has a more or less distinct existence and is known by a different name. The first in order of date is the ancient city of Rai Pithora with the ruins of his fort looking towards Bhatinda with tragic memories. Then we have got Tuglaqabad Firozbad, and Shajahanbad, etc. The Mughal buildings are, of course, by far the grandest the most living evidence of a love for great and magnificent structures. Perhaps there is no other city in the world which can be compared with Delhi in the ruins of its glory and in the magnificence of its buildings—unless it be Rome. I have not seen Athens, but I have seen Rome, Cairo and Venice. I am thinking of ancient cities. Frankly, Cairo does not appeal to me at all. Egyptian pyramids and the ruins of Egyptian temples and palaces are grand. They strike you with their bigness, but they do not please the eye. Theirs appears to be a barbaric grandeur. Delhi and Agra, Pataliputra and Sanchi, Ajantao and Elephanta stir your soul. They arouse in you all the aesthetic feeling you are capable of and impress you with the fineness of conception, design and execution displayed by the builders—the outward signs of a humane and spiritual culture.

REPELLENT UNIFORMITY.

An eighth Delhi has now arisen. It is the creation of the British Government. Its original name was Imperial Delhi, but by the command of H. M. the King-Emperor, it is now called New Delhi. It has great roads, very good sideways, extensive squares and splendid chabutras, all lavishly illuminated. The architelture, however, does not appeal. In fact it is repellent in its uniformity and plainness. The only relieving features are the Government House, the Secretariat and thoe Council buildings.

On the 18th of this month, H. E. the Viceroy opened the new Council House. The street leading to it is called Parliament Street which by itself is a mockery. Much praise was showered on the architect and the artists who designed and executed those buildings. To be frank, there is nothing in these buildings, which should appeal to an indian patriot. It is said that these buildings are the result of a composite inspiration—old and new, but there is very little trace of old in them. They are grand structures no doubt, they occupy large areas of land, they display a profuse use of good material but they do not appeal either to the outward eye or the inward eye. Their cost is entirely disportionate to the means of India and the purpose for which they have been built. There are too many corridors, too many verandahs and sideways.

The Council House which consists of 3 Chambers for the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and the Prince' Chabbre, is needlessly big and pompous. The money spent upon New Delhi has come out of the pockets of the teeming millions of India who are incomparably poorer than the people of the West. Millions of these tax-payers do not get two meals a day. Hundreds of million are still illiterate, millions cannot cover their bodies with anything like decent cloth. Yet the Government which professes to have their interest at heart has not hestitated in spending crores of rupees on the city. The extravagance and lavishness of money used in building New Delhi fills one with sadness and oppressively reminds one of our political impotence. The New Delhi has cost the Indian tax-payer up to date a sum of about Rs. 12 1/2 Crores—the Secretariat alone costing Rs. 1,69,12,000. The New Delhi lacks art and does not show its builders at their best even from the point of view of utility. Of economy one need not talk. Imperial builders are not awayed by considerations of economy. They have the purse of a mighty Government and of a docile people at their back. The New Delhi is for the present an official city. By and by it is bound to attract the businessman and the merchant. But whether it will ever replace the Delhi of Shah Jahan remains to be seen.

SATARA DIVISION POSTAL SERVANTS IN CONFERENCE.

DR. BALKRISHNA ON CORPORAT'ON CONSCIOUSNESS.

The sixth Annual Conference of the Post Office servants of the Satara Division was recently held at Kolhapur. Among the resolutions passed the following were important:

About irreducible minimum demands formulated by the All-India Union and regarding the optional substitution of the Provident Fund for pension.

Dr. Balkrishna, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur presided. In his speech, he reminded the post office servants that this was the age of trade unionism, and said that in England not only skilled and unskilled labour employed in thousands of trades and industries is fully organized, but the employees of Railway, Tramway, Local Government, Post Offices and even of the Civil Service have got their powerful unions. The new German constitution has given the workers the right to largely control and manage industries and some government departments between them will be reorganized. reads as follows:—

"Wage-earners and salaried employees are to co-operate on equal terms with the employers in the regulation and wages and working conditions, as well as the entire economic development of the productive forces. The organizations on both sides and the agreements between them will be recognized.

Drafts of laws of fundamental importance relating to social and economic policy before introduction (into the National Assembly) shall be submitted by the National Cabinet to the National Economic Council for consideration. The National Economic Council has the right itself to propose such measures for enactment into law. If the National Cabinet does not approve them, it shall nevertheless, introduce them into the National Assembly together with a statement of its wn position. The National Economic Council may have its bill presented by one of its own members before the National Assembly.

Supervisory and administrative functions may be delegated to the workers' councils and to the economic councils within their respective areas."

Russia has gone too far in overthrowing the capitalistic state and capitalistic system of production, in nationalizing all industries by transferring the control and management of trade, transport and industries to the Workmen's Soviets. When, collective action has been recognized as "sine qua non" of the workers in democratic states it is one of no importance in a country where the executive is not yet responsible to the National Assembly.

Remember that corporate consciousness and collective action are of supreme importance for the success of the workers against capitalistic exploitation and oppression. There is no danger of oppression in your case, but governments move too slowly and hence they often lag behind the requirements of the age. You must co-operate in demanding redress of your grievances. It should be the voice of all and not of the few. Your solid unity, versatile leadership, the high qualities of discipline and honesty, organizing ability, spirit of conciliation, and "esprit de corps" will win many a battle for you. Consolidate your forces, be conscious of your strength, have implicit faith in the justice of your cause, be loyal to the banner of efficiency and agitate by all constitutional means. Then the new era will surely dawn upon you.

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"MR. SHROFF THEN AND NOW."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for inserting my letter in your yesterday's issue. I have also to request you to publish the following few lines in order to clear up my attitude in connection with the Currency question.

In your issue of yesterday's date there appears an article under heading "Mr. Shroff then and now". There you have published two telegrams one dated 3-11-1924 signed by me, and with regard to this I have to state that the said telegram was sent by authority of my Board but the suggestion to send the telegram was made by me to my Board. Nowhere in the said telegram is expressed a desire to stabilise exchange at 1s. 4d. as alleged by you; on the contrary, in the last para the Association expressed its apprehension at stabilising exchange at 1s. 4d.

The other telegram published by you was signed by me as President of my Association along with the Presidents of other associations, but the same was signed by me in virtue of a resolution passed by my Board to that effect. This telegram is in connection with deflaction of Currency and I did not agree with my Board in sending such a telegram. But as my Board passed the resolution by a majority, I had no other alternative but to execute their order.

This matter was made clear by our Vice-President, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, who presided at our extraordinary general meeting held yesterday, but as this explanation does not appear in the report published in your to-day's paper I have to request you to publish the same.

Before I conclude it will not be out of place if I mention that my Association was invited by the Currency Commission to submit their views but they refrained from doing so on the plea that it was a highly controversial question.

Soon after the Report of the Currency Commission was out your representative interviewed me and in the course of my interview I expressed the same views as I hold now. Let me say that I am absolutely consistent throughout and the remarks attributing me a change of sides are absolutely inappropriate.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. P. SHROFF.

Bombay, February 18.

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EDITOR AND PRINTER CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

MR. AMBALAL SARABHAI'S COMPLAINT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

The case, which has excited considerable local interest among the Jains, came up for hearing to-day in the additional City Magistrate's Court, in which Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, a Jain millionaire and mill agent charged, the editor and printer of the "Vor Shasan", a local weekly, for defamation. The complainant alleges that the accused published an article, entitled "In Aid of Dumb Animals," in the issue of the paper for October 29 last containing untrue and defamatory statements.

Mr. Sarabhai was examined to-day and in his evidence he corroborated the details in the complaint and the letter published at that time. He also stated that he did not now belong to the Jain community.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA IN THE GUPTA PERIOD.

LECTURE BY FATHER HERAS.

Fr. Heras delivered a lecture on "Ancient India" on Thursday at the Maratha High School. The subject, he said, was too vast a subject. Accordingly he was going to deliver a lecture on "Maharashtra during the Gupta Period." He described the power of the Vakataka King Prithivisena I., entitled Samraj, and the sudden fall of this power in the reign of his successor Rudrasena II., facts recorded in the Ajanta inscription of Prithivisena II. This phenomenon could not be explained but by supposing that the Vakataka King of Maharashtra acknowledged the supremacy of the Gupta dynasty then rising in Magadha.

He gave an account of Samudragupta's expedition into Southern India, as narrated by Harisena in the Allahabad inscription. He did not attack the Vakataka ruler, a fact that again suggests the allegiance of the latter to the Gupta Maharajadhirajah. But, he attacked and defeated a ruler named Kubera of Devarashtra. The scholars suspect that Devarashtra is a corruption and combination of the two names Devgiri of Maharashtra. Indeed, Devgiri—the modern Daulatabad—was for many years the capital of the Yadava Kingdom of Maharashtra.

Moreover he mentioned the fact that the successor of Samudragupta, Chandragupta II., gave one of his daughters named Sri Pabhavati-Gupta in marriage to the Vakataka King Rudrasena II. This monarch died early, and after his death his widow, the Gupta Princes, governed the northern portion of Maharashtra for several years as Regent on behalf of her minor son Divakarasena.

Fr. Heras then read an account of Maharashtra as given by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang, and described the glorious reign of the Chalukya King Pulikesin II., whom he depicted as much greater sovereign than Harshavardhana of Kanauji, about whom nevertheless we possess more information through the Harsha Charita.

Mr. B. M. Kale, teacher of the school, thanked the learned lecturer for his talk and encouraged the students to study the History of their country after the example of Fr. Heras.

PORT TRUST WORKERS.

MR. JHABWALA DESCRIBES THEIR CONDITION.

In a statement issued regarding the condition of Port Trust workers, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala says:—

The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union is recognised by the Chairman, but the recognition has not given any tangible fruits in spite of two deputations having discussed with the authorities the present position of the staff. The Chairman has remained adamant as regards the intolerable conduct of one of the favourites of the authorities who has been conducting a regular campaign of tyranny upon the different members of the Staff who are also members of the Union.

The Port Trust Employees have not only had low promotion inspite of efficiency and increased skill, but on the other hand reductions are effected of Union members and new hands are brought in as a fresh complement.

The Port Trust Railway Employees Union is refused recognition and even among them the hardship of a nature similar to those above-stated continues and every time a reassuring communication received that investigations are being made.

Under the circumstances all the workers of the Port Trust have now joined hands together and have resolved first to set afoot a Central Strike Fund and finally to fight out the issue by resorting to a measure of which the authorities will have greatly to repent though the members of the Port Trust Union might have to suffer.

On the 14th inst. Col. Mosse, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, performed the opening ceremony of the Morvi Mercantile Bank.

A gathering of officers and staff of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills was held in the mill compound lately to present an address with a beautiful silver casket to their manager Mr. P. C. Lentin on the eve of his departure to join the Manekji Petit Mills in Bombay. The agent of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill was present on the occasion.

CHIEF OF OUNDH ON TOUR

HIS CONCERN FOR FEMALE EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 15.

Sri Balasaheb Pantapratinidhi, the Chief of Oundh is on Tour. At the entrance of Rajapur he was cordially received by the citizens. Before a large audience, the Chief delivered a very impressive lecture, in which he said that though the religion had not left India, the industry certainly had, and thus it is that big towns like Rajapur could not provide for the poor labourers, who were required to go to places like Bombay. He advised the people to take the problem of starting indigenous industries in Konkan.

At the Rajapur High School he exhorted the pupils to observe the "Namaskar" exercise in the morning, and try to live a life useful to others. At the old Sanskrit Pathashala of Rajapur he advised the shastries to adopt the old sanskrit learning to the needs of the present times.

On Friday evening he reached Ratnagiri.

On Sunday, morning the Chief paid a visit to the "Mahilavidyalaya." After the welcome song was sung, Mrs. Malatibai Joshi, the lady superintendent of the school read a detailed report of the history and the working of the School. As Secretary of the institution Mr. J. V. Joshi pleader, briefly explained the problem of the female education in the Ratnagiri District, and the many sided difficulties that come in the way of that education. He also explained the deplorable lot of the lakhs of widows who owing to their illiteracy are solely thrown upon their unsympathetic poor relatives. The Secretary then requested the audience to give a helping hand to the infant institution.

The Chief in a lengthy and pursuasive address, expressed his surprise at the pitiable condition of the female education in the district and moved the audience to come forth with every possible help to such institutions. He also pointed out that it was now high time for the public to understand their responsibility regarding this question of helping the female world and wished that immediate steps should be taken to see that the wasting energy is best used for the uplift of the poor Konkan. The Chief left Ratnagiri the same morning.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Retrenchment Officer has proposed to close two of the courts in the District and it is rumoured that the courts at Vengurla and Devrukh would be closed. A deputation from the Devrukh Taluka waited upon the District Judge and explained how the people of that Taluka will be put to very great hardship and trouble. The District Judge promised that he will try his best to see that the Courts are not abolished.

HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statistics supplied by the Chairman of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee relating to the development of the harbour branch traffic shows the remarkable progress the line has made. Before its electrification there used to run on it only three or four trains a weekday each way, and on Sundays the service remained entirely closed. It is thus obvious at a glance that the harbour branch traffic has markedly improved, and this cannot be but the outcome of increased train facilities. But still the inexplicable facts that remains to be cleared are these:

Do the recorded mileage and earnings represent indigenuous harbour branch traffic or include that temporarily diverted from the main line owing to the electric service introduced primarily on the former, being quicker?

Again, as many people are nowadays buying two-route season tickets at a slightly enhanced fare enabling them to travel by either the main line or harbour branch, how is such traffic allocated.

The latest figures for October, 1926, show that the train mileage had increased to 2,949 miles per day, the number of passengers carried was 919,426 and earnings were Rs. 28,215. Presumably the said earnings were for the month (31 days) on the total train mileage 91,419 at 2,945 miles per day. If not, the conclusion is that the abnormal rise was due to increased train facilities and the public should, therefore, lose no time in approaching the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration which, is nevertheless reluctant to increase its suburban train mileage, and impress upon it the obvious advantages it would derive by following in the footsteps of its sister line the G.I.P.—Yours, etc.,

Feb. 14. PERPLEXED.

The Sessions Judge of Delhi delivered judgment in the civil suit filed by Abdul Halim against his wife Asgari Begam alias Shanti Devi, and others for the restoration of his two children. At the beginning of last year Shanti Devi came to Delhi and embraced Hinduism. A criminal case against her and others having failed Abdul Halim filed a civil suit for the recovery of his children. The Judge granted the application and ordered that both children were to be given to the plaintiff.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

As a recognition of his services in the cause of science, Professor Meghnath Saha, formerly in charge of the Physics Department of the Lucknow University, has been recommended for election to the Royal Society by the President and the Council. Among other Indian savants who received this distinction are late Mr. Ramanujam, Sir Jagdish Bose and Professor Raman.—Free Press.

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By Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar
CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.
As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.
GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.
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"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.
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"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.
'Nothing less than a miracle'
"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.
"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——, M.D.
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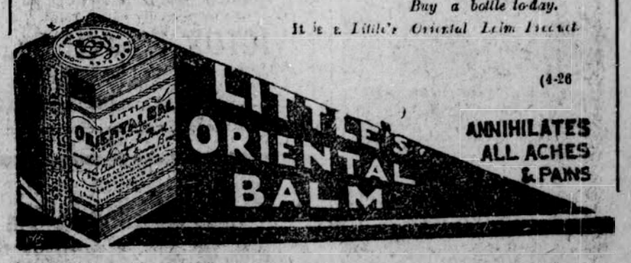

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